

JPRS 76494

25 September 1980

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1067



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

25 September 1980

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS
No. 1067

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

- Polish Minister on USSR-Poland Technical Cooperation
 (Janusz Gorski; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 22 Jul 80)... 1
- Hungary 1956, Czechoslovakia 1968 Events Provide
 Historical Lessons
 (O. B. Borisov; VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 8, 1980).... 3

REGIONAL

- Kunayev Addresses Kazakhstan Leadership on Economic Problems
 (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 9, 10 Jul 80) 21
- Report to Republic Party Aktiv, by D.A. Kunayev
 Aktiv Resolution
- Lenin's Support of Soviet Turkestan Republic Recalled
 (P. S. Kotlar; LENIN BAYRAGHI, 5 Aug 80) 37
- Ukrainian Party Aktiv Discusses Five-Year Plan Shortcomings
 (A. Voytovich, M. Odinetz; PRAVDA, 4 Jul 80) 42
- Problems With Belorussian Families, Marital Relations
 Discussed
 (N. Yurkevich; KOMMUNIST BELORUSSI, Jul 80)..... 46
- Belorussian Peoples Control Groups Emphasize Energy
 Conservation
 (P. Novik; ZVYAZDA, 9 Aug 80) 54
- Energy of the Ekibastuz Fuel Complex: Party Overview
 (B. Isayev; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 15 Jul 80) 56

INTERNATIONAL

POLISH MINISTER ON USSR-POLAND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 3

[Article from INTERPRESS - APN [News Agency] by Janusz Goraki, professor and minister of science, higher education and technology of the PNR [Polish People's Republic], entitled "On the Principles of Mutual Aid"]

[Text] Thirty-six years have passed since the day that the Polish Committee of National Liberation proclaimed the historic manifesto that outlined the program of revolutionary reforms in our country. Polish patriots, who fought side by side with the Soviet Army against a common foe, fascism, saw guarantees for the resurrection of the Polish nation, security and the independent development of a socialist republic in the establishment of a fraternal union with the land of the soviets.

Poland of today is a loyal ally of the USSR, a solid link of socialist concord, a country with a powerful material and technical base. A special place in the 36-year history of the PNR belongs to the seventies, which ushered in a significant acceleration of its industrialization. The republic rose to a new level of social and economic development. Hundreds of new industrial enterprises and projects earmarked for social and cultural purposes have been erected. Housing construction has developed extensively. The modernization of agriculture is proceeding at increasing rates. Among the most important government projects that are of prime significance for the country, one can mention, for example, the program for harnessing the Vistula, the program for a coal conversion complex and the program for the fight against cancer. The educational level of the workers has risen significantly. Of the almost one million workers with a higher education who are presently employed in the PNR national economy, more than half finished higher educational institutions after 1970. More than four million young Poles who received a secondary education in the past decade have begun work in plants, factories, mines and scientific research institutes. A consistent execution of party and governmental policy has also led to appreciable achievements in the area of public health and social security.

Scientific and technical ties between the PNR and USSR that are based on the principles of mutual aid and partnership have occupied an important place

in the relationships between the two countries since the first post-war days. Now they have become a key element in the building of a developed socialist society in Poland and in the creation of a material and technical base for communism in the Soviet Union. Polish-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation today encompasses almost all of the main branches of the national economy, in the form of joint scientific research and development, the training and upgrading of personnel, and an exchange of information and documents.

The effect of scientific and technical cooperation has been particularly noticeable in such branches of Polish industry as metallurgy, chemistry and machine building. More than 30 percent of the steel produced in the PNR and more than 20 percent of the electric power are produced in enterprises outfitted with Soviet Equipment. Every fourth person employed in the PNR national economy processes raw and other materials received from the USSR.

Such important industrial projects as the Katowice Metallurgy Combine and the Metallurgy Combine imeni Lenin in Nowa Huta, the aluminum combine in Skawina, the truck plant in Lublin, the electric power stations in Skawina, Turowo and Jaworzno and the passenger car plant in Warsaw have been erected in People's Poland with the help of the USSR and also with the participation of Soviet specialists.

The Soviet Union, in turn, utilizes Polish experience in the areas of chemistry, machine building, construction and food and light industry. Our organizations have provided the USSR with more than five thousand sets of technical specifications. Polish developments in protecting sea-going vessels from corrosion, in mine construction and in the automation of underground transport in the coal industry have caught the interest of our Soviet colleagues. Machines and equipment created by PNR designers are at work in Soviet plants that produce wood fiber board, chip board, sugar, sulphuric acid and aluminum.

A close interaction between Soviet and Polish scholars furthers the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the reduction of physical input, a more efficient use of the potential of both countries, and the achievement of greater results within the framework of the socialist division of labor.

A further intensification and expansion of scientific and technical cooperation between People's Poland and the Soviet Union would assist in the successful attainment of the practical goals of socialist and communist development formulated at the 8th PORP [Polish United Workers Part] Congress and at the 25th CPSU Congress.

9637

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

HUNGARY 1956, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1968 EVENTS PROVIDE HISTORICAL LESSONS

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 8, 1980 pp 3-16

[Article by O. B. Borisov: "V. I. Lenin's Teaching--Scientific Basis of the Development of Real Socialism"]

[Text] Vladimir Il'ich Lenin wrote on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution: "The further this great day is away from us, the clearer the significance of the proletarian revolution in Russia becomes and the more profoundly we consider also the practical experience of our work taken as a whole."¹

This historical accomplishment is linked with the activity of V. I. Lenin himself, which convincingly demonstrates the greatness, tremendous vital force and permanent significance of the ideas and the entire practical work of the leader of the world's first victorious proletarian revolution and the founder of the first socialist state.

Lenin's teaching is embodied in man's highest level of social progress for the present day--real socialism--which is revealing itself increasingly distinctly and fully as the decisive factor of the positive changes in the world arena and the principal present-day revolutionary force. Speaking of the significance of the experience of Soviet Russia and the experience of the Bol'sheviks, Lenin declared in 1920 that certain basic features of the October Revolution are not only of national particular but also of international significance and that this experience "shows all countries something, and a very substantial something, of their inevitable and not-too-distant future."² These prophetic words came true. A whole number of European, Asian and Latin American states embarked on the path of building a new society in our country's wake.

Real socialism now exists and is developing as a world system. It is represented by the indestructible international community of fraternal socialist countries. As the CPSU Central Committee decree on the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth emphasizes, "the world socialist community, which is rallied together on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist

internationalism, is in the vanguard of social progress and is the most dynamic economic and political force and the bulwark of peace and the security of the peoples."³

The CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum declared with new force that our party would continue to unswervingly follow the policy of the 24th and 25th congresses aimed at strengthening the fraternal alliance of socialist states in every possible way. The Leninist foreign policy consistently pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state and other socialist countries has become a powerful factor of the social renewal of our planet, all world development and international relations.

* 1

The world community of fraternal peoples of the socialist countries--the new type of international alliance--has strengthened still further since the 25th CPSU Congress. Social production is developing rapidly, the working people's material and cultural level is rising and positive trends are extending to all the most important aspects of their life--political, economic and spiritual--simultaneously with the further political consolidation of the socialist community.

We may speak with confidence about the frontal strengthening of the international positions of socialism. Life and practice have fully corroborated the conclusion of the 25th CPSU Congress that "the influence of the socialist countries on the course of world events is becoming increasingly strong and increasingly profound."⁴ The socialist countries' achievements in the building of a new society and the unity of their actions in the world arena in the struggle for peace, disarmament, national liberation and social progress are the basis of the socialist world's increased impact on international politics.

"As a whole," L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, observed, "this is nothing other than the accumulation of the collective experience of socialist state building. And the greater the wealth of this experience, the clearer the general regularities of the formation and development of the political system of socialism are discerned and the fuller their international significance is revealed. The point of the matter is not, of course, that some stereotypes are taking shape which it only remains to copy. The point is that reference points which are scientifically substantiated and which have been verified in practice are being developed to help find the correct solutions of complex problems under the specific conditions of different countries...."⁵

The complex problems include development of questions of the theory and practice of the mature socialist society, the planned proportional development of various sectors of the economy and its increased efficiency, an improvement in people's well-being, the formation of communist consciousness,

the removal of as yet uneradicated shortcomings and the strengthening of the fraternal socialist countries' cooperation under the leadership of the ruling communist and workers parties.

The socialist countries' solution of these complex problems has nothing in common with the falsifying fabrications of the enemies of communism, who are inclined to portray the socialist world as something monotonous, where each and everything has allegedly been standardized. Actual reality, on the other hand, testifies, as L. I. Brezhnev has written, "to the wealth and diversity of the forms and methods of work on the socialist reorganization of society."⁶

The extent of Lenin's brilliant foresight concerning the dynamic nature and efficiency of the socialist organization of the economic, social-political and spiritual life of society based on the general regularities of the building of socialism and communism is being revealed increasingly fully in our day. "...The customary bourgeois notion," V. I. Lenin, emphasized, "that socialism is something dead, frozen and given once for all, whereas in actual fact a rapid, real and truly mass...advancement in all spheres of public and private life will begin only with socialism, is infinitely false."⁷

The building of socialism and communism in the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community has really become, as the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out, the principal direction and principal achievement of man's social progress.⁸

It is not fortuitous that imperialism has developed real ideological and psychological warfare against real socialism, is seeking out the weak links in the socialist front and is attempting to sow discord, drive wedges between countries and undermine the durability of socialism as a world community. The communist parties are repulsing the ideological attacks of the bourgeoisie and exposing the policy and ideology of imperialism. In extensively propagandizing socialism's successes they are repudiating the slander and falsification and legends and myths being spread by anticommunist propaganda. Unfortunately, even among progressive personalities of the West there are those who are turning a blind eye to the discrediting of real socialism. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, very rightly observed at an international theoretical conference in Sofia (1978), "those honest people who believe that it is possible to 'rescue' socialism as an idea while sacrificing socialism as a reality are profoundly and tragically deceiving themselves. Such political naivete or such political maneuvering will benefit no one."⁹

Recently the ideologists of anticommunism and opportunists of all stripes have stepped up their attempts to cast doubt on Leninism as an universal theory applicable in all countries. The evolution of the opportunists (it is shown in particular relief by the policy of the CCP leaders) is such: they begin with replacing Marxist-Leninist teaching as the basis of the

party's entire activity with "a combination of the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the revolution" in their own country in order to justify with this pretext a departure from the general regularities of the socialist revolution and socialist building; then they proclaim their own home-grown "ideas" as the theoretical basis of the activity of a given party and advance the claim for this variety of nationalist petty ideas being regarded as a "new contribution" to revolutionary theory and its "highest development" under contemporary conditions; and finally, depicting Leninism as some kind of "Russian model," they renounce it while continuing in words to swear loyalty to Marxism.

It is common knowledge that the veracity of any theory is proven by social practice. We speak today with complete justification of Lenin's teaching in the same words with which he himself described Marxism: an omnipotent teaching because it is correct. It was by being guided by precisely Leninism that Russia's working people overturned the domination of capitalism in their country and have been advancing victoriously now for seven decades, successfully solving long-term problems under the conditions of a developed socialist society. Socialist and people's democratic revolutions are accomplished and socialist building is underway in East European and Asian countries and on Cuba under the banner of Lenin's ideas. The community of socialist countries, which is opposing the world of capitalism and exerting a decisive influence on man's development, emerged and is strengthening and developing in accordance with Lenin's designs. A number of Asian and African states adhere to a socialist orientation.

Apostasy from Leninism, with whatever considerations it may be covered, ultimately turns against those who build on this any calculations at all. It cannot fail to lead the progressive forces in individual countries to defeat. The lessons of the world revolutionary movement testify to this. Here and there socialist building is subjected to distortions, the brakes are applied to it and in a number of instances it is accompanied by the emergence of phenomena alien to socialism. In the capitalist countries individual detachments of the workers movement lose authority among the broad masses and the positions they have gained in the society's political life. The fundamental difference of their policy from that of the social democratic parties is eroded. As a result obstacles are created which prevent the working class from waging a struggle for socialist ideals. In any event, deviations from Leninism prove the impossibility of a transition to socialism by another path fundamentally different from that of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries which has been proven in practice. "Just such a fate inevitably befalls all," L. I. Brezhnev has said, "who have attempted and now attempt to replace the science of Marxism-Leninism with cunning falsifications adapted to the interests of the bourgeoisie or pseudorevolutionary hasty theories divorced from life."¹⁰

In the sphere of international relations a betrayal of Leninism leads to the point where at times of an exacerbation of the struggle between the two world systems the opportunist elements prove to be in positions which

link up with imperialism and counteract world socialism, particularly when it is a question of defending revolutionary gains from the encroachments of foreign and internal counterrevolution. There is thus a rupture with the principles of proletarian internationalism. A trend has recently been discerned toward the establishment of ideological-political connections between West European varieties of opportunism and Maoism. There is nothing surprising in this: they are united by vagueness of class attitudes and nationalism. It may be presumed that the rapprochement between them will be accompanied by the appearance of some "Eurasian" opportunist platform. This trend is particularly dangerous in that it contributes to a discrediting of socialist ideals and an embellishment of the true appearance of the Chinese hegemonists, who are openly waging a bitter struggle against detente and disarmament and against peace worldwide.

Certain nationalist and opportunist elements in the workers movement of the West sometimes endeavor to portray Leninism as a national "model" of the notorious "pluralistic socialism" concept, which is aimed at denying the general regularities of society's socioeconomic development and the building of socialism and denying the theory of scientific socialism per se. And it is not fortuitous that the logical continuation of the vain attempts to diminish the role of Leninism is an undisguised revision of the fundamental principles of revolutionary teaching--a denial of the leading role of the party of the working class, a denial of proletarian internationalism and the political hegemony of the working class and the replacement of the theory of scientific communism with abstract arguments about democracy and reforms.

"The general regularities of socialist transformations revealed by Lenin and verified by the international experience of many countries," M. A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, writes, "afford broad scope for a truly innovative approach to an analysis of reality and the formulation of political solutions which take full account of the distinctiveness of any country at any stage of world development."¹¹ These general regularities serve as reliable reference points for such an analysis and determination of the policy line.

The attempts to portray Leninism as a theory and practice suitable only for Russian conditions at a certain moment in its history, denial of the universal significance of Lenin's teaching and even counterposing it to Marxism have repeatedly ended up in a renunciation of Marxism altogether, primarily of the dialectical-materialist interpretation of the correlation of the general and specific regularities of social development.

Among the principles fidelity to which constitutes an inalienable part of the world outlook and political practice of genuine communists a leading place rightly belongs to the principle of proletarian internationalism.

"The domination of capital is international," V. I. Lenin wrote back at the dawn of the workers movement in Russia. "That is why the struggle of the workers of all countries for liberation will only be successful given the joint struggle of workers against international capital."¹² "An international alliance of workers and their international fraternity is needed"¹³ for such a struggle and victory, Vladimir Il'ich emphasized.

Abiding by Lenin's precepts, our party and other Marxist-Leninist parties have always borne and now bear aloft the banner of internationalist class solidarity. The forms of proletarian internationalism are historical. They change along with the development of the world revolutionary process. But its content remains unchanged--it is the fraternal alliance and mutual effective support of all forces opposing capitalism and imperialism and supporting national and social liberation. The interconnection and solidarity of the three main streams of the revolutionary process--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--constitute the core of proletarian internationalism under current conditions.

V. I. Lenin insistently demanded the merciless exposure of all who merely pay lipservice to internationalism and their clear separation from those who exercise it in deed. The international solidarity of the communist and workers parties is distinguished, according to Lenin, by the fact that it is manifested in concrete effective solidarity and serves the development and extension of the world revolutionary process.

It is clear that fidelity to proletarian internationalism is incompatible with a neutrality toward propaganda directed against real socialism and, even more, with connivance at it. After all, it is to precisely real socialism that the workers movement is obliged to a decisive extent for the strengthening of its positions in the struggle against monopoly capital. It is with precisely real socialism that the appreciable gains of the working class of the capitalist countries in the social and political spheres are primarily connected. And it is precisely the defense power of real socialism which is a dependable guarantee of peace and security in this world, which, in turn, is insuring the rapid development of revolutionary processes throughout the world.

Thus loyalty to Leninism and proletarian internationalism is an expression of class attitude and an expression of loyalty to the cause of the working class and all working people. And there is no room for ambiguity and ideological compromise here.

Lenin's idea that "any revolution is only worth something if it is capable of defending itself"¹⁴ is just as relevant and just and correct today as in the first years after the October Revolution. The lessons of history connected with the events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the even fresher example of Afghanistan show the importance for the fate of the revolution and the cause of progress of the capacity of the vanguard of the working people to mobilize the people for the defense of the revolution, relying here on the support of its friends and allies in the international arena and its class brethren.

The example of China speaks eloquently of the pernicious consequences with which a departure from proletarian internationalism is fraught. The Maoist leadership's betrayal of the international cause proved to be a tragedy for the Chinese people themselves and has had a negative effect on the

development of the revolutionary struggle in Asia and in other regions, has led to unjustified sacrifices in certain countries, has made the political confrontation with imperialism more complicated and is making a solution of important questions of strengthening peace more difficult. Furthermore, the Chinese leaders' recent acts, which are manifestly directed toward their direct linkage with the forces of imperialism and reaction and at assistance to them on the part of Beijing, counteract not only the policy of peace and detente but also the development of the world revolutionary process.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy emphasizes: "The rapprochement of aggressive circles of the West, primarily of the United States, with the Chinese leadership is occurring on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace. The partnership of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism represents a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics, dangerous for all mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples."¹³

Goal No 1 of the foreign policy line of Beijing's leaders at the present time is to cobble together an international anti-Soviet front. The main hopes here are being placed in the most frenzied militarist circles of the United States, Japan and certain NATO countries. This is essentially an attempt to galvanize the notorious anti-Comintern Pact, under the cover of which the most painful blows were inflicted not only on the international communist and workers movement but also on all the world's progressive forces. All the more strange appears the endeavor of those who believe Beijing's policy to be a "factor of progress" and who are thereby supporting the Chinese adventurists. And the point is not even just that this support is an unfriendly act with respect to the Soviet people, who have borne and continue to bear the main burden of the struggle against the threat of imperialist aggression and war. The point is that this attitude, to recall history, is akin to that opportunism which, in V. I. Lenin's words, is fraught with the danger of a slide into the mire of world war. V. I. Lenin's warning that "the struggle against imperialism is a hollow and false phrase if it is not inseparably connected with a struggle against opportunism"¹⁶ has a particularly topical ring today. It calls for an uncompromising, purposeful struggle against the rapidly growing multi-billion-dollar military spending invested annually by the United States and the NATO countries in the latest means of mass extermination in Europe and in other regions of the world.

Under these conditions arguments that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states are pursuing an allegedly bloc-oriented, narrowly selfish policy are essentially nothing other than a whitewash and justification of imperialism and reaction. This is in practice merely a cover for their retreat from the principle of international solidarity and the hidden encouragement of the manifestly anticommunist falsifications of the imperialists and the undisguised anti-Sovietism of the Maoists. It is in fact a most dangerous step toward linking up with those who are prepared to again throw the world back to the times of "brinkmanship."

It would be worth the while of the inspirers of and participants in the campaigns aimed at discrediting the USSR and its domestic and foreign policy imagining if only for a minute what the imperialists and the bosses of military-industrial complexes and transnational monopolies would have done had the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community not existed. It is difficult to even imagine what fierce reprisals the imperialists and world reaction would have inflicted against the world's progressive forces and what terrible tyranny they would have imposed. Today, when the Soviet Union, together with its loyal friends and allies, is in a position to defend itself and curb any aggressor, new meaning is acquired by the words of V. I. Lenin, who said that, having raised before the entire world "the banner of peace and the banner of socialism," Soviet Russia has incurred the hatred of the watchdogs of imperialism, which are spreading "lies and slander" on a broad scale, hypocritically justifying their aggression and threats with respect to the liberated peoples.

This is precisely the behavior of the reactionary bourgeois politicians and ideologists and opportunists and revisionists, distorting the events connected with Soviet assistance to the Afghan people, who are waging a struggle for progressive social transformations and who have fallen victim to an undeclared war on the part of U.S. imperialist forces and Chinese hegemonists. Can we really close our eyes to the sea of blood into which a counterrevolution organized and armed by the American imperialists and Chinese chauvinists would have turned Afghanistan?!

They would like to force the Soviet Union to abandon its class solidarity with the struggle of the working people of various countries for social and national liberation, but this is a futile hope. While firmly and high-mindedly opposing the export of revolution the CPSU cannot at the same time issue a guarantee of the freedom to export counterrevolution. This is a position of principle which in no way contradicts the CPSU's allegiance to the cause of international peace. Furthermore, communists are convinced that the granting of freedom for the export of counterrevolution, purely verbal condemnations of imperialism's dangerous expansionist actions against freedom-loving peoples and a kind of "neutrality" in questions of the struggle against imperialist military adventures is the way to involving the world in the conflagration of war.

In speaking of the vital force and triumph of Lenin's ideas and deeds, Marxist-Leninists emphasize with complete justification that Leninism is alive in the fundamental political and socioeconomic changes which have been manifested in the world as a result of the struggle of the broad masses and the victories won by the national liberation movement of oppressed peoples, which have destroyed the age-old system of colonial oppression and are advocating the liquidation of its contemporary, even more subtle forms. Lenin pointed out at the Third Comintern Congress: "...In the coming decisive battles of the world revolution the movement of the majority of the world's population, initially aimed at national liberation, will turn against capitalism and imperialism and, perhaps, will perform a far greater revolutionary role than we anticipate."

This is precisely what is happening now. The peoples of former colonies and semicolonies are having recourse to increasingly decisive actions in the interests not only of complete political but also economic liberation and in the interests of the creation of a better life worthy of man. Inspired by the experience and example of the socialist countries and relying on their support, an ever increasing number of liberated countries is making a solution of this problem of historic importance on the paths of non-capitalist development and progressive socioeconomic transformations.

It is a very great merit of V. I. Lenin that he revealed the principal trends and mechanism of world development in the new historical era and ascertained its fundamental regularities. Lenin advanced and substantiated the idea, which is most important for the destiny of mankind, that imperialism engenders world wars while socialism brings peace to the peoples. This idea of Lenin's is exceptionally important for an understanding of the present exacerbated international situation for practice confirms that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed.

Since the time of October, beginning with the Decree on Peace, socialism, initially in the shape of the Soviet Union, later the Mongolian People's Republic and subsequently the world socialist community, has consistently waged a struggle for peace and security. If it is 35 years now that mankind has not known the sufferings and horrors of world war and local wars have increasingly ended in the defeat of imperialism and reaction, if peaceful coexistence is becoming established increasingly firmly as a principle of the mutual relations of states with different social systems and if, in spite of the intrigues of imperialist circles, the prestige of the relaxation of international tension is high, this is primarily to the credit of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The significance of the consistent peace-loving policy of the socialist countries and their persistent struggle for peace is that today this is not simply a struggle against a possible war, it is a struggle for the destiny of all mankind and a struggle for the preservation of life on earth itself.

2

Proceeding from Lenin's theory of the world revolutionary process, our party regards the creation of the international socialist community as the chief gain in the great struggle being waged by the working class and its allies on all continents.

Celebration of the anniversary of the leader of all working people and a founder of scientific communism--Vladimir Il'ich Lenin--is not simply a celebration, it is an effective act of checking our work and effective special training, in the course of which communists assimilate even more profoundly the wealth of Lenin's teaching and his methodology. It is well

known that V. I. Lenin paid exceptional attention to communists' reciprocal exchange of experience in the broadest meaning of this word. He emphasized that if the revolutionaries themselves would not learn, they would be taught by class enemies on the basis of painful lessons of history. Delivering the report "Five Years of the Russian Revolution and the Prospects of World Revolution" at the Fourth Comintern Congress, V. I. Lenin said that communists "should apprehend part of the Russian experience. How this will happen, this I do not know."¹⁹

The events in China, the attempt of the Pol Pot regime to implant "barracks communism" in Kampuchea, the fascist coup in Chile and the activation of the aggressive forces of imperialism show with exceptional acuteness the importance for communists of adopting precise, fundamentally class positions and the need for the communists' unity of action with all progressive, peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, socialism and democracy.

V. I. Lenin constantly emphasized the need for the closest, comprehensive fraternal cooperation of the peoples which had embarked on the path of socialism. He said: "Confronting the vast front of the imperialist powers, we who are struggling against imperialism represent an alliance requiring close... cohesion, and we regard all attempts to disrupt this cohesion as an utterly impermissible phenomenon and a betrayal of the interests of the struggle against international imperialism."²⁰

The CPSU and the ruling parties of the fraternal socialist countries are abiding unwaveringly by this precept of Lenin's. A result of Marxist-Leninists' multifaceted activity was the establishment of the new type of relations between socialist states--relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism and the organization, extension and intensification of cooperation between the fraternal countries and peoples. Today this cooperation extends to all the principal spheres of social life: economics and politics and the military, ideological and cultural spheres. It is perfectly understandable that the ruling communist parties display constant concern to strengthen and perfect all relations among our countries, both bilateral and multilateral.

To briefly describe the successes scored by the socialist world in various spheres since the 25th CPSU Congress, they amount to the following.

First, the socialist community countries have appreciably augmented their economic and scientific-technical potential, are developing the economy at an accelerated pace and intensifying and extending their cooperation on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit and socialist internationalism.

Socialism has proven its superiority in rate of economic growth. In the 30 years of CEMA's existence the national income of the CEMA members has increased by a factor of 9.5 and industrial output has increased fifteen-fold, which is 2.4 times and 3 times greater respectively than in the developed capitalist countries. The CEMA countries currently account for

approximately 25 percent of world national income. Industrial production increased 22 percent, labor productivity in industry 17.9 percent and reciprocal commodity turnover 36 percent in the period 1976-1979 alone. There has been a constant improvement in work conditions and an increase in the people's well-being. The CEMA states have earmarked three-fourths of national income for public and private consumption. For the CEMA countries as a whole the growth of real income per capita in 4 years was 15 percent.²¹

The bilateral and multilateral economic relations of the CEMA members are being perfected. The long-term target programs of cooperation which were adopted at recent CEMA sessions and the need for which was substantiated by the 25th CPSU Congress and also by congresses of other ruling Marxist-Leninist parties correspond to the new level of socialist economic integration, which is in conformity with the current requirements of the socialist countries' economic development, and to the new international economic conditions. The CEMA states are successfully completing the coordination of national economic plans for the coming 5-year plan and drawing up a coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures. The USSR and the European CEMA countries have formulated bilateral production specialization and cooperation programs up to 1990.

All this work is being performed under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties. The meetings and talks of the leaders of the fraternal parties, particularly the meetings and talks of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states, are highly significant in the development of this cooperation.

CEMA sessions are held regularly (the latest, the 34th CEMA Session, was held in Prague in June 1980); they sum up the results of the successful implementation of the vast complex of measures to extend socialist economic integration, which has become a stable factor of the comprehensive progress of each fraternal state individually and the socialist community as a whole.

The CEMA countries are now solving largely similar problems. The majority of them is at the stage of the creation of developed socialism. Impressive successes in social and economic development are also being achieved by other socialist countries. All of them, some sooner, some later, pass through the essential stages of the maturation of the socialist society. This fact imparts tremendous and, it may be said, historic significance to an attentive study of one another's experience. Enrichment with friends' experience makes it possible to find the optimum solutions of the most important problems of social and economic development more easily and at less cost.

Second, as a result of the joint efforts of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties the political cooperation of the socialist community countries is developing successfully, the principles and forms of multilateral relations which have been formulated and tested in practice are being perfected and the fraternal alliance of the peoples forged by the unity of convictions and community of purpose is growing and strengthening.

As observed at the 23th CPSU Congress, the socialist states' mutual relations are becoming increasingly close and an ever increasing number of common elements in their policy, economy and social life are coming to light together with the burgeoning of each socialist nation and the consolidation of their sovereignty. The main trend is the profoundly logical and historically necessary "process of the gradual rapprochement of the socialist countries."²²

The basis of this process is the objective, international nature of the effect of the general regularities of the building of socialism and the harmonious combination of national and international interests. Consistently relying on Marxist-Leninist science and socialist internationalism, the communist parties of the socialist community countries are influencing this process such that it develop in the channel of mutually profitable and dynamic relations. "There are in the world," L. I. Brezhnev said, speaking in Budapest during the visit of a Soviet party-government delegation to Hungary, "no two countries which are perfectly alike. Each has its inimitable features. Developing healthy cooperation and solving this problem or the other to mutual satisfaction is impossible without consideration of these specific features."²³

An attentive, benevolent approach to one another's particular features has become the norm of relations among the socialist community countries. The CPSU holds firmly to the policy outlined by the 23th CPSU Congress: "To conduct matters in a spirit of genuine equality and concern for one another's successes and to formulate decisions remembering not only national but also international interests."²⁴ This policy line in relations with the socialist countries has fully justified itself.

Third, there is tremendous significance in the formulation and implementation of the socialist countries' single, coordinated foreign policy course in the world arena aimed at the extension of the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of peace and friendship between peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee decree on the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin notes that our party and the Soviet state "have done and are doing everything possible to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and assist and support peoples struggling against imperialist, neocolonialism and racism and to consolidate peace and international security and halt the arms race and for disarmament."²⁵

An important part in the sphere of coordination of foreign policy activity is played by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, whose meetings not only agree on individual foreign policy acts but also formulate and coordinate the foreign policy activity of the socialist community countries. The Political Consultative Committee has repeatedly presented a number of major foreign policy initiatives which have won international recognition. The declaration "For New Boundaries in International Detente and for Strengthening Security and Developing Cooperation in Europe,"

which was adopted by the Bucharest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in November 1976, and the declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow in November 1978, which emphasized particularly forcefully the importance of securing "the speediest decision-breakthrough in the negotiations on a halt to the arms race and on disarmament" and the significance of "military detente and disarmament in Europe,"²⁶ fall into the category of international-law program documents.

The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting held 14-15 May this year in Warsaw was a major international event, and the Declaration and Statement which it adopted, which made a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the current international situation and the prospects of world development and put forward important new peace initiative, contain a concrete and constructive program of measures designed to remove the threat of a resumption of the "cold war." The Warsaw Pact participants are resolutely and consistently in favor of:

agreement being reached on no one state and no one grouping of states in Europe increasing the numbers of its armed forces in the region defined by the Helsinki document;

unswerving observance of all the provisions of the Final Act of the All-European Conference;

the convening and success of the Madrid meeting, which is planned for the end of 1980 and which is capable of performing an important constructive role in European affairs;

the acceleration of the preparation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe;

agreements being reached at all disarmament negotiations currently underway and the resumption of negotiations in those areas where they have been suspended; and

a meeting in the very near future at the highest level of the leaders of states of all regions of the world to determine ways of removing centers of international tension and preventing war and other matters.²⁷

The CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum observed that the Political Consultative Committee meeting in Warsaw "again demonstrated socialism's beneficent role in world affairs and its consistent internationalism and unshakable love of peace and emphasized once again as forcefully as possible the significance of the fraternal solidarity and coordination of the actions of the socialist countries for the preservation of world peace and for international security."²⁸

It is obvious to all that the foreign policy cooperation of the socialist states has in recent years become extensive and multifaceted and that a

new type of international relations is being established among them. It is precisely on this path that the interests of each people building a new society are most successfully secured, socialism's prestige in the world is growing constantly and the socialist countries' role in the struggle for the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of peace is increasing.

True to Lenin's behest and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, our party, together with the other Marxist-Leninist parties, is firmly and persistently abiding by the policy of struggle for implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and for the salvation of world civilization from the madness of imperialism. For the sake of achieving this great goal, which ensues from the very essence of socialism, the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries have taken a good deal upon themselves.

As L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stated repeatedly, peace and international cooperation, political and military detente and support for the liberation struggle of the peoples will henceforward remain the principal goals of our foreign policy even in the present complicated international situation, for which the imperialists are to blame. "In the future also," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "we will spare no efforts to preserve detente and everything good which the 1970's gave us, achieve a turnabout toward disarmament, support the right of the peoples to free and independent development and preserve and consolidate peace.... Peace is a permanent value for mankind. The banner of peace and cooperation between peoples was raised by V. I. Lenin. We will remain true to this banner."²⁹

The communist parties of the socialist community countries took an active part in the 28-29 April Paris meeting of communists of the East and West of the European continent which was convened on the initiative of the French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers Party. In the appeal "For Peace and Disarmament" the communists put forward a wide-ranging program of the European peoples' struggle for a halt to the arm race, continuation of the detente process and the development of international relations in a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding and expressed themselves in favor of the need for the extensive unification of all forces opposed to war.³⁰

Having examined the report of the delegation at the Paris meeting of European communist parties, the CPSU Central Committee declared its support for the initiative formulated in the "Appeal to the Peoples of the European Countries for Peace and Disarmament." Our party expressed its readiness to cooperate on the basis thereof and also with regard for other possible proposals proceeding in the same direction with all European communist and workers parties and with all other political parties and organizations "to achieve a breakthrough in the development of the international situation for the purpose of the defense of peace and the continuation and extension of detente."³¹

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum confirmed the "tremendous significance under current conditions of the cohesion and vigorous actions of the international communist movement and the cooperation of the fraternal parties on a bilateral and multilateral and regional and world basis in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and its aggressive antipopular plans."³²

The apprehensions of those who believed that the Paris meeting would allegedly hinder the establishment and development of fruitful contacts with other political forces advocating detente, primarily the social democrats and Christians, have proved far-fetched, and the imperialists' attempts to counterpose the communist parties of the socialist countries and the communist parties of capitalist Europe and to exclude the possibility of their joint work in support of peace proved groundless. On the contrary, the meeting of communist parties of East and West Europe showed that both have united attitudes concerning the most cardinal and burning question of international life: they support the policy of detente. They particularly stressed that it is impossible today to confine ourselves merely to appeals for peace, it is necessary to struggle for it and for a relaxation of tension.³³

The strengthening of the positions of socialism, the upsurge of the liberation struggle of the peoples and the growth of the general crisis of the capitalist system--these are the main trends of the current world process. The causes of the present crisis and the dangerous turn in imperialism's foreign policy are to be found precisely in an endeavor to counteract these trends, and it is precisely in the campaign against detente that there lies the real source of the anti-Soviet, anticommunist hysteria displayed in the West which Lenin once very accurately termed the wild pitching of the bourgeoisie.³⁴

Fourth, an important factor of the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries is ideological cooperation and also cooperation in the sphere of the organizational-party work of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. Meetings of fraternal party central committee secretaries on international and ideological questions and of secretaries on organizational-party questions and meetings at various levels impart strong impetus to this. Such conferences and meetings have recently been held in Warsaw, Prague, Budapest and Berlin. They discussed basic problems of the joint struggle for extending the relaxation of international tension, the results of the All-European Conference for peace and security on our continent, urgent problems of the struggle for a halt to the arms race and the consolidation of peace worldwide, the experience of the ideological cooperation of the fraternal parties, questions of cadre policy and others. The CPSU Central Committee believes that "the coordination of action in such a sphere as ideological work, the exchange of information and experience in the ideological-education sphere and the development of science and culture in the socialist countries are playing an increasingly large part in the building and perfecting of the socialist society."³⁵

Multilateral theoretical conferences, symposia and consultation sessions with the participation of fraternal party central committee secretaries, party executives and Marxist scholars play an important part in the joint formulation of the general line in the ideological struggle with our class enemy. They discuss the most urgent theoretical problems connected with the increased role of the Marxist-Leninist parties in the building and strengthening of the developed socialist society, the struggle against bourgeois, reformist and revisionist ideology, nationalism, Maoism and a variety of other reactionary ideological currents and with questions of foreign policy propaganda and counterpropaganda. The large number of measures in the USSR and foreign countries devoted to the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, including the theoretical conference in Moscow, elicited widespread international comment.

Operating in the spirit of Lenin's ideas, the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries regard the policy of the further perfection of the fraternal countries' cooperation and the strengthening of their unity as a principal task of their foreign policy. This approach has borne and is bearing real fruit. The international interaction of the socialist states is a powerful factor of social progress and the strengthening of socialism's international positions.

As the experience of the development of world socialism shows, the organization and extension of comprehensive relations among the fraternal countries and the communist parties of these states and the strengthening of their unity on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, equality and respect for independence and sovereignty do not come about automatically. There are difficulties and certain complexities here both of an objective and subjective nature. A principled, internationalist policy is primarily needed to overcome them. As emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress, much here "depends on the policy of the ruling parties and their capacity for preserving unity, struggling against isolation and national exclusiveness, taking account of general international tasks and acting jointly in the name of the accomplishment of these tasks."³⁶

Historical experience shows in all clarity that the fraternal parties are successfully solving the problems which arise in their mutual relations which are sometimes not so simple and that they are advancing unswervingly toward increasingly high and consummate forms of cooperation and toward the truly equal and really fraternal relations which are becoming established increasingly extensively in relations between socialist countries and peoples.

The entire tremendous constructive work of the fraternal socialist countries' ruling parties to strengthen the international alliance of the peoples, of which V. I. Lenin dreamed, is bearing historical fruit. This very conclusion is contained in the CPSU Central Committee decree on the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin: "The prosperity of each socialist community country is inseparably connected with the consolidation of their ideological-political unity, the growing community in policy, the economy and social life and the development of fruitful, equal cooperation in all spheres."³⁷

The celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin in the USSR and worldwide was a review of the revolutionary forces and a demonstration of the all-conquering ideas of Leninism. The world socialist community is showing the entire world the tremendous advantages of real socialism over capitalism and rendering the present-day revolutionary forces all-around assistance in their struggle against capitalism and for peace and social progress. The Soviet people are marching in the vanguard of this struggle, honorably performing their sacred duty to insure that the 26th CPSU Congress be greeted with new accomplishments in all sectors of the building of communism.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 44, p 144.
2. Ibid., vol 41, p 4.
3. "The 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin," CPSU Central Committee decree of 13 December 1979, Moscow, 1980, p 6.
4. "Material of the 25th CPSU Congress," Moscow, 1976, p 5.
5. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rech'i i stat'i" [Following Lenin's Policy. Speeches and Articles], vol 6, Moscow, 1978, p 638.
6. L. I. Brezhnev, "Mir sotsializma--torzhestvo velikikh idey" [The Socialist World--Triumph of Great Ideas], Moscow, 1978, p 4.
7. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 33, pp 99-100.
8. See "Material of the 25th CPSU Congress," p 27.
9. "The Building of Socialism and Communism and World Development," collection of material of the international theoretical conference held in Sofia 12-15 December 1978, Sofia, 1978, p 17.
10. L. I. Brezhnev, "The Socialist World--Triumph of Great Ideas," p 202.
11. KOMMUNIST No 4, 1980, p 26.
12. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 2, p 98.
13. Ibid., vol 40, p 43.
14. Ibid., vol 37, p 122.
15. PRAVDA 24 June 1980.
16. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 27, p 424.

17. See *ibid.*, vol 27, pp 50, 54.
18. *Ibid.*, vol 44, p 38.
19. *Ibid.*, vol 45, p 293.
20. *Ibid.*, vol 40, pp 98-99.
21. See PRAVDA 28 April 1980.
22. "Material of the 25th CPSU Congress," p 6.
23. PRAVDA 1 June 1979.
24. "Material of the 25th CPSU Congress," p 7.
25. "The 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin," p 11.
26. "Meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Moscow, 22-23 November 1978," Moscow, 1978, pp 13, 16.
27. See PRAVDA 16 May 1980.
28. *Ibid.*, 24 June 1980.
29. *Ibid.*
30. See *ibid.*, 30 April 1980.
31. *Ibid.*, 10 May 1980.
32. *Ibid.*, 24 June 1980.
33. See I. Aleksandrov, "Good Basis for the Cooperation of the Peace-Loving Forces," PRAVDA 23 May 1980.
34. See V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 41, p 87.
35. KOMMUNIST No 11, 1979, p 4.
36. "Material of the 25th CPSU Congress," p 6.
37. "The 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin," p 6.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Voprosy istorii KPSS", 1980

8850

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN LEADERSHIP ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Report to Republic Party Aktiv

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Article, including report by D.A. Kunayev, entitled "Intense Creative Activity for the 26th Congress from Each and Every One--from the Meeting of the Aktiv of the Republic's Party Organization"]

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of the republic's party organization took place in Alma-Ata on July 8 at the Kazakh State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Abay. The participants discussed the question "The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Carrying Out the Resolutions of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Directives Contained in the Report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Plenum."

Invited to the meeting were members and candidates of the Central Committee and members of the Auditing Commission of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; first secretaries of the party obkoms and chairmen of the oblispolkoms who were not members of the Central Committee and Auditing Commission; heads of ministries and departments and of industrial, transport and construction enterprises; secretaries of local party organizations; employees of science, culture, art and the press; and responsible officials of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR.

With great enthusiasm those present elected the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrad. L.I. Brezhnev as honorary presidium of the meeting.

D.A. Kunayev, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the first secretary of the Central Committee

of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, spoke at the meeting of the aktiv. He said the following in his report:

Comrades!

Among the activities of the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo it has become a fixed tradition for party members to be informed in detail about the key questions of domestic and foreign policy and most important facts and phenomena of party and social life.

Therefore our aktiv has convened to examine the results of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and determine our concrete tasks which issue forth from the decrees of that plenum.

The world is still commenting on the materials of the plenum and viewing its results as a new testimony to the solidarity of the positions of our country and the entire socialist commonwealth, thanks to which in the seventies there was achieved a normalization of the international situation, which has been fiercely attacked recently by American imperialism and its Chinese minions.

In commenting on the decisions of the plenum, the agencies of the progressive press emphasize that the glorious party of Soviet communists has become even more solid and closely tied to the people, and there is no doubt that it will enter new outstanding pages in the history of revolutionary theory and practice and will raise the struggle for communism, peace and progress to new heights.

Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's detailed report at the plenum and the decree to convene the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress that was adopted will undoubtedly become a new powerful mobilizing factor in the constructive achievements of the great people of the Land of the Soviets.

Each congress of Lenin's party is a most important landmark in the history of the party, the country and all progressive mankind, who sees in the peace-loving country of October--the motherland of the great Lenin--a vivid, convincing example of social progress, of true democracy and of the actual rights of man.

Expressing the will of all Soviet communists, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his report voiced confidence that the forthcoming 26th congress, which has been called upon to determine the strategy and tactics of the struggle during the coming stage of communist development, will open new horizons for us all.

In preparing for party congresses Vladimir Il'ich Lenin considered it essential "to consider actual experience...to consolidate everything valuable in order to precisely define a number of immediate practical measures and carry them out at all costs." (Complete Works, v 40, p 144).

These important directives of Lenin, Comrades, are guiding our party even now. As was especially emphasized at the plenum, the forthcoming election campaign on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress must be used by all of us to further strengthen all aspects of party work--political, organizational and ideological--to develop practical criticism and to decisively eliminate deficiencies so as to confidently complete the five-year plan and move on to new shores.

We Kazakhs, as all Soviet people, from the bottom of our hearts warmly and fully support the result-producing efforts of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, who is one of the most competent and active proponents of detente and an unwavering champion of that realistic policy that completely responds to the basic interests of the peoples of all countries. The gigantic work of Leonid Il'ich on behalf of socialism and peace has won the deep respect and recognition of all progressive mankind. He conducts this many-faceted work with all of the conviction inherent to him and with a knowing and confident hand, behind which stands all the force of our dear party and the great Soviet people.

The fact that during recent decades man has lived relatively peacefully and has not known world war is to a large degree the result of the tireless efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Union in the struggle for the peace and security of nations. Even now, despite certain complications, real premises to exist for preserving and intensifying detente as the dominating tendency of world policy.

Vladimir Il'ich indicated back in the first days of October: "The struggle for peace is beginning. This struggle will be difficult and persistent. International imperialism is mobilizing all its forces against us, but no matter how great the forces of international imperialism might be, our chances are completely favorable." (Complete Works, v 33, p 86)

In saying this it is as though the great leader foresaw the present international situation, which is a convincing testimony that only the universal unbending will of the people and their decisive actions are capable of keeping war in check and solidifying peace, which is being attacked by the forces of regression.

In addition, Comrade D.A. Kunayev discussed in detail the main aspects of the present-day international situation in light of the materials of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted that after the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the peoples of the entire world again saw in the example of our party and its true friends abroad that it is precisely true communists who have been and remain the soul of the policies of peace, the most consistent warriors against the insidious actions of world reaction. It is precisely the communists who really show who is the culprit in the arms race. It is precisely the communists who are confident that the future of

the planet is not as gloomy and hopeless as the champions of political and military bidding, their minions and those who chronically waver, as they say, "between yours and ours" intentionally depict it in order to strip the people of the will to win.

The speaker said that the resolutions adopted by the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee will become the agenda of concrete and purposeful actions for us all. We have no doubt that the meeting of the republic's party aktiv will fully and completely approve the wise policy of our Leninist party, which is aimed at the future strengthening of peace in all the world, the decisive repulsion of all intrigues of international reaction, and future consolidation of all progressive forces.

We Kazakhs, together with the entire Soviet nation, will in the future even more persistently strengthen the economic and defensive might of the great land of the Soviets and of the entire socialist commonwealth.

Soon, at the end of August of this year, will be the 60th anniversary of Soviet Kazakhstan and its Communist Party. This glorious date will be a review for the achievements which the republic attained within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples under the leadership of the party and its Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, with whose name we rightly connect the present tumultuous flowering of Kazakhstan and the even happier prospects which will be determined by the forthcoming 26th congress of the dear party.

It is with great satisfaction that I can report to the present aktiv that the republic is approaching its anniversary and end of the 10th Five-Year Plan confidently, completely coping with the crucial goals of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

The significance of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuzskiy, Mangyshlakskiy, Karatau-Dzhambul'skiy, Kustanayskiy, Karagandinskiy and other unique territorial production centers is growing with each year.

Among the more than two hundred new enterprises, large shops and factories that have been put into operation since the beginning of the five-year plan, there are such giants as the Novodzhambul'skiy Phosphorous and Pavlodar Oil Refining Plants.

On the Mangyshlak Peninsula the building of a large-scale plastics plant is nearing completion and the taming of a new source of oil and gas has begun.

One of the brightest stars--the Ekibastuz Fuel-Energy Complex--is being born in the country's energy galaxy.

The development of Bogatyr, the largest coal cutting in the world with a capacity of 30 million tons of fuel a year, has been successfully completed here. The greetings from Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on behalf of this was a joyous event for us all.

Large-scale development of the chemical industry is proceeding rapidly in the south of the republic.

The achievements of each of the 19 oblasts of the republic are significant. One must say that as a whole the republic's multi-branched industry has successfully coped with fulfilling the plan for four years and for the first half of this year and has provided the country with more than the prescribed program of quite a few of the most varied products.

Good changes in the development of all types of transport and communication, trade, sanitation and social services and in the construction of social and cultural establishments and living quarters are taking place.

About one-half million new apartments have been put into operation since the beginning of the 10th Five Year Plan. This means that the living conditions of about three million people have improved considerably. More than two thousand families in Alma-Ata alone were moved from barracks and other quarters to comfortable apartments last year and during the first half of this year.

There is not a single oblast, rayon, city, village or aul in Kazakhstan where there aren't worthy party-trained leaders and labor collectives who hold high the standard of Kazakh labor, which is fused together with the labor of the entire great Soviet nation that is confidently moving toward a bright tomorrow.

Among the members of the right flank of socialist competition in honor of a worthy reception for the 60th anniversary of the republic and the Kazakhstan Communist Party are the miners of the Sokolovsko-Sarhayskiy Combine, the power specialist of the Yermakovskaya GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station], Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts and the leading brigades of numerous Kazakhstan factories, plants, construction projects, transport and communications organizations and all sectors of the national economy.

Since the beginning of the present five-year plan 22.4 billion rubles worth of fixed capital have been committed in the republic. This is a gigantic sum. Never before have we known such a great volume.

However, Comrades, not even the most large-scale success gives us grounds for complacency.

Therefore, we do not have the right to lower the rate or quality of work in a single unit. On the contrary, as the party teaches and as the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee directs, we are now bound to direct all our organizational and political work toward eliminating existing deficiencies--and we still have quite a few of them--and toward successfully completing the plans of the present year and of the five-year plan as a whole.

This applies particularly to fuel-energy and transport problems and to the use of agricultural technology and imported equipment, which Leonid Il'ich

Breshnev forcefully emphasized in his report at the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. What he said applies in full to our republic as well.

Moreover, we also have a number of additional so-called "homebred" problems.

Just what kind of problems are they? For the most part they are well known to you. We often talk about them criticize one another and make promises. Time passes, but some problems remain. Don't take this to mean that nothing is being done. A great deal is being done. But, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev correctly noted at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, there is still more to be done.

First of all, the number of lagging enterprises must be reduced to an absolute minimum, especially in the Ural'skaya, Karagandinskaya, Mangyshlakskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Dzhambul'skaya Oblasts and within the systems of individual ministries and departments.

Even in Alma-Ata and the oblast of the capital there are enterprises that are working at far from full capacity and have unenviable quality indicators.

Certain oblasts, ministries and departments are not fulfilling the plans with respect to the growth of productivity of labor. For these reasons alone the national economy is being deprived of valuable production.

The work of the republic Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy] (Comrade Nagibin, Minister) deserves serious criticism. The output of a number of nonferrous metals has decreased. There are enterprises in the sector that are not meeting the production plan. Better use must be made of imported equipment, especially in the Balkhashskiy Mining and Metallurgy Combine.

Certain mines in the Karagandaul' Association (Comrade Drizh, general director) are not meeting the plan.

The report directed well-founded criticism at power specialists, the Mangyshlakneft' and Soyuzfosfor Associations, the Karaganda Metallurgy Combine and the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Parimbetov).

The problems of the utilization of existing capacities and of the quality of goods being produced have not been removed from the agenda of the day.

Rejects have not been eliminated, especially in those sectors designated to provide for the daily needs of the Soviet man. More high-quality items must be produced that can compete with goods from the best domestic and foreign enterprises. More than 80 countries of the world receive our products. About three hundred enterprises of the republic put out products with the sign of quality. It is within our power to sharply increase the number of

these enterprises. We can and must do this. This is the general directive of the party, of the Central Committee and of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally.

Here is something else for discussion. There are still many places where serious violations of industrial sanitation, labor safety and environmental protection have not been eliminated. All measure must be taken to eliminate such violations, especially now since the law "On the Protection of Atmospheric Air" has gone into effect. This applies not only to industry but to transport as well.

The work of enterprises that produce consumer goods deserves special attention. In what remains of this year it is important to fill the gap in the production of a number of high-demand items, including products of the food, meat and milk industries, where unauthorized deviations from the approved variety are still being allowed.

By comparison with the same period last year for the system of ministries headed by Comrades Alybayev, Ibragimov, Natanbayev and Kulachmetov, the production of ten types of various products especially necessary for the population and including children's and school clothing have been unjustifiably curtailed.

Much has been said about producing good products for children, but the situation is not improving, even though no one has annulled the special decree of the party and the government with respect to this.

Generally speaking, within the sectors of Group B there is no end to the work to efficiently master existing capabilities, expand the variety and improve the quality of products. All comrades who work in this highly important section must work better and more keenly feel their responsibility to the party and the people.

We must successfully complete the present year and the entire five-year plan. In connection with this, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party with full apprehension considers that it is time to put an end to all lags. The spirit of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's report at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demands this from us, and we are obligated to do everything to pull the lagging sections out of the hole, to make up what is owed to the country as quickly as possible, and to achieve the maximal amounts of steady, high-quality work everywhere.

The routes to achieving this goal are also well known to you. First and foremost there is the unconditional increase in the productivity of labor, a more active incorporation of new technology, a complete mastery of capacities introduced and overall work to improve the organization of labor and the life of the workers. Moreover, it is important to note that in the second half of this year we must provide approximately one billion rubles more of industrial products than during the first half.

The next question, Comrades, is capital construction. This area has always had and will always have primary significance for Kazakhstan. The present and long-range success of our republic will depend on how we use the great capital investments being allocated by the state for the construction of industrial enterprises, transport, communications, water resources and social, cultural and domestic establishments.

Undoubtedly, the builders are doing a great deal. This is confirmed by their indicators. But unfortunately not everything is running smoothly for us either. The capital investments that have been generously provided by the state are not being fully utilized in some areas. This is especially true of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Dzhambul'skaya and Chirchikent'skaya Oblasts--that is, in effect, those areas where the unique construction projects and installations having union significance are concentrated.

Above all it must be guaranteed that projects nearing completion for power, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical and light industry be put into operation while at the same time the fulfillment of the plan for constructing living quarters and cultural and domestic installations is being guaranteed.

During the remaining half year more than four billion rubles must be assimilated and fixed capital valued at more than six billion rubles must be put into operation. Dozens of extremely important capacities and installations are to be introduced in all sectors of the national economy.

Many living quarters, children's institutions and school and medical institutions must be put into operation. The construction of these installations must be sharply intensified in all oblasts without exception and especially in the Gur'yevskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Ural'skaya Oblasts.

That is why it is important for the ministries headed by Comrades Lomov, Yerzhanov and Musin and the Gosplan (Comrade Tankibayev) to immediately concentrate the necessary number of workers, technology and materials on construction projects nearing completion.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are obligated to take all installations nearing completion under their strict control.

An urgent task of industry and construction is the overall preparation for work under winter conditions. It is already time to look after this.

Comrade D.A. Runayev thoroughly analyzed certain questions regarding agricultural production in his report.

"As you know," he said, "the republic has successfully fulfilled the four-year plan for the production and laying in of grain. Three times during this five-year plan Kazakhstan has gladdened the motherland with full-value billions. Our efforts and success were highly valued by the party, the

Soviet people and by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev himself. The republic was awarded still another Order of Lenin, thousands of outstanding workers earned government awards, and the crews of the crop were bestowed with the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor."

In the accompaniment of wild applause the speaker expressed his sincere thanks on behalf of all the participants in the meeting of the aktiv to the Leninist Central Committee of the party and personally to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for their singularly high evaluation of the work of the Kazakhs in the grain fields of the republic.

B.A. Kunayev said that now Kazakhstan, our valiant grain-growers and the workers of the city and village must strengthen and develop what has been achieved. At present it is still too early to categorically determine the republic's final volume of grain, but the present situation forces us to struggle everywhere for maximal results. The country is expecting a large amount of grain from us, and we are obliged to give it to the motherland and to overfulfill the socialist obligations for the production, laying in and purchasing of grain that were assumed.

The south of the republic--the Chirchikskaya, Dzhanbul'skaya, Taldy-Kurgan'skaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts--are already threshing grain. There has been a good harvest in these areas. The aim of these oblasts is to overfulfill the plan for the production and laying in of grain.

The busy season will soon reach the fields of the Ural'skaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts, where a decent crop is now maturing. There have been good conditions for the development of the grain in the Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and also the central and eastern oblast of Kazakhstan. In a word, Comrades, the necessary conditions exist for a decisive struggle for a large Kazakh grain crop during the last year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

However, the grain won't get into the grain bins on its own. We are faced with the immense task of mobilizing all the reserves.

Unfortunately, individual farms of the Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurgan'skaya and Dzhanbul'skaya Oblasts have not as yet put all of their harvest technology to work. The preparation of harvest technology and transport resources in the Ural'skaya, Aktyubinskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Turgayskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, and Kyzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts must be sharply increased.

In connection with this, much important work must be carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika (Comrade Yegorov), the Ministry of Procurement (Comrade Bairov) and transport and highway organizations, together with party and soviet agencies.

The success of the harvest will depend largely on our personnel and above all on the machine operators. In accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, all the republic oblasts should have their own machine operator personnel, which, by way of example, the Kustanayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast party organizations achieved long ago.

This year the party obkoms and heads of enterprises must assign the maximum number of workers who have machine-operator specialties to the crop harvest so that each machine might work with a maximum load. This would allow the grain-threshing period to be greatly shortened and the loss of grain to decrease significantly.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev emphasized that we must once more clearly realize that for Kazakhstan a large grain crop was and remains the most important goal, and to fulfill it with honor is our duty to the republic and to the entire country.

Everything must be done to complete guarantee that the republic's population will have vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes. The necessary foundation must be laid for this and the capacities for processing produce must be expanded.

Among others, one of the main tasks of the farmers of the Dzhambulskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts remains not only to increase the production of sugar beets but also to increase their sugar content.

As much rice, grain, corn, cotton and other crops as possible must be obtained. The road to this is the efficient utilization of each hectare of irrigable field.

At the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party we discussed with you in detail the question of the future development of animal husbandry and outlined a clear long-range program of activities.

Today I am happy to report to the meeting of the aktiv that the overwhelming majority of oblasts of the republic successfully fulfilled the half-year plan for the sale of meat, milk and eggs to the state. More wool and karakul skins were prepared than in past years. The number of all types of livestock and poultry has grown. For the first time farmsteads have obtained almost 17 million lambs. The role of the Chimkentskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts should be noted here.

The quality indicators for animal husbandry have risen. For example, the average weight of large-horned cattle has reached almost 420 kilograms and among the Kustanayskaya Oblast livestock breeders this important indicator is even higher. In general it must be noted that the Kustanayskaya Oblast is confidently achieving success in animal husbandry and has provided

a significant quantity of meat and milk during the first half year. This, after all, is not the first year that the residents of Kustanayskaya Oblast have won the travelling Red Banner of the Republic.

The results of many farmsteads of the Tselinogradskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts are heartening.

Quite a bit has been done. But nevertheless, despite the fact that the growth rate of production of the most important products of animal husbandry has increased, they still do not meet the population's growing demands for them.

The significant lag of a number of rayons and even oblasts behind the goals of the five-year plan for the growth of quantity and productivity of livestock is disconcerting. For example, the Taldy-Kurganskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts have not fulfilled the semiannual plans for the sale of meat; the Alma-Atinskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Ural'skaya Oblasts, for the sale of milk; and the Chimkentakaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Gur'yevskaya Oblasts, for the sale of eggs.

Practical conclusions must be drawn from these facts and all of our reserves and capabilities must be more fully utilized. We must unconditionally fulfill the plan and assumed obligations in the production of all types of animal husbandry-related products. We have all the capabilities for this, and above all we have a wealth of the most up-to-date experience in each area.

Special concern must be given to strengthening the feed base. Village workers everywhere are now laying in feed. Although the rate for laying in feed for the republic as a whole is higher than last year, the farmsteads of the Pavlodarskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Mangyshlaksкая and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts are lagging significantly behind in this area.

The party, soviet and economic agencies must take all sectors of our agriculture under their daily supervision. We place great hopes in the Kazakhstan komсомол, who must more confidently pursue the great concrete goals for the future development of all sectors of the republic's agriculture and especially animal husbandry.

All of us must pay more attention to the energetic resolution of problems connected with the social development of the village and the aul and with improving their architectural image and the conditions of rural life, while at the same time not permitting a return to the outmoded concept of "back woods."

The speaker reported to the participants of the meeting of the republic's aktiv that Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev expressed keen interest in how we are getting along with our grain and animal husbandry projections and expressed the hope that the Kazakhs as before would not let the country

down in this year so crucial for us all, but would gladden the Motherland with a large Kazakhstan grain crop and other achievements that we are obliged to attain in order to worthily complete the current five-year plan. Leonid Il'ich asked that a most warm greeting be conveyed to all participants in the meeting of the aktiv.

The speaker went on to say that in ushering in the 60th anniversary of the republic and preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress, we must more actively make use of the well-founded recommendations of science in all areas of the national economy, constantly take an interest in cultural matters and relentlessly improve the educational process for pupils and students as well as their work and civic training. There is much to be done to improve the training of qualified workers for the professions of the masses.

All of this increases the specific responsibility of the republic Academy of Sciences, all institutions of science and learning and men of science, culture and education to achieve effective results from their work and create a closer tie with production and with life.

All of this requires that the activities of the Ministries of Culture, Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and Education, of the corresponding state committees and departments, of the creative unions of the republic and of all our intelligentsia be improved.

It is extremely important that we treat everything positive and valuable that has been amassed in the area of spiritual values with care and that we critically approach the omissions and deficiencies existing here.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev said that, as you see, our work is not decreasing in any area. Today there is a lot and tomorrow there will be even more. It is all aimed at providing a better and finer life for our people and making our country stronger.

You know how complex the international situation is at the present time. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev referred to this again in talks with Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG: "Signals of alarm are sounding first in one area of the world, then in another. It is true that the threat of widespread conflicts is being averted, but the combustible material remains and in some areas is even building up."

In this regard, Comrades, the significance of overall coordination, very strict discipline and intolerance for any type of slipshod attitude or mismanagement is becoming even greater.

Wherever there is no discipline there arises not only a lack of concern but also blatant slovenliness and negligence. The report cited convincing facts in this regard that indicated that party, soviet and controlling agencies must more decisively put an end to any lack of concern or complacency.

More attention must be given to questions of improving the medical, trade, cultural and domestic services of the population. The Ministry of Trade and the Kaspotrebsoyuz [Union of Consumers' Societies KASSN] must more effectively deal with eliminating existing deficiencies, of which we have quite a few.

During the preparation for the 60th anniversary of the republic and its communist party, television, radio and the press have begun to vary their presentation formats. But in some areas they have become completely carried away with boasting and idle chatter. Problematic topics are being pushed to the side or completely reduced to oblivion. In no case should this be allowed.

And now it is time to react everywhere, in a timely and businesslike fashion, to the critical items on television and radio and in the press and take exhaustive measures to eliminate the cited deficiencies, whether they concern economic questions or the strictest adherence to socialist law and order.

At its forthcoming plenum the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party will set the date for the forthcoming 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, which will be an important landmark in the social and political life of the republic. It will be preceded by meetings in the local party organizations and by rayon, city and oblast party conferences, where, in accordance with the provisions stated by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his report at the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, appropriate attention must be given to all aspects of party work--political, organizational and ideological.

Of course, all of this will require your concrete, business-like and most involved participation. At the present time thousands of collectives in the republic are taking on increased socialist obligations in honor of a worthy reception for the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is important that each labor collective, each leader, each worker knows specifically with what achievements he will approach these celebrated dates in the life of the republic and the country.

An absence of sham, a unity of work and deed and complete devotion to the task at hand should be the main characteristics of our work together.

In concluding his report D.A. Kunayev said: "In our active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress we must, in the spirit of the requirements stated by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the last plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, do everything to conduct the election campaign on the appropriate level, to most decisively eliminate existing deficiencies and to exert the maximum energy and effort necessary for the future confident development of the economy, science and culture of our republic.

Permit me to assure the Leninist Central Committee and Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and all workers of multinational

Kazakhstan through their coordinated effort will in the future as well unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the party and do everything for the triumph of the communist creation and strengthening of a just peace in all the world.

Aktiv Resolution

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Article entitled: "The Decree of the Meeting of the Aktiv of the Republic's Party Organization 'The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Carrying Out the Resolutions of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Directives Contained in the Report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Committee, at the Plenum'"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed a report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, entitled "The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Carrying Out the Resolutions of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Directives Contained in the Report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the Plenum," the meeting of the aktiv of the republic's party organization noted that the resolutions of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are historically significant documents of a great mobilizing and organizational force and contain a concrete program of action for communists and the entire Soviet nation in the struggle for the successful realization of most important goals in the economic and social development of the country.

The resolutions of the plenum provide a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present-day internal and international situation, outline constructive measures aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and clearly define the main directions of the political and organizational work of the party organizations in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The communists and all workers of the republic unanimously approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful and fruitful activities of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by the true successor of the work of the great Lenin and outstanding politician and statesman of modern time, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. They greeted with great enthusiasm the resolution of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to convene the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

The meeting of the aktiv of the republic's party organization fully and completely approves the resolutions of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and accepts them as the agenda of operational activity to be followed and strictly executed.

The meeting of the aktiv considers it necessary to intensively and comprehensively discuss the results of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks which stem from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum report at the aktiv meetings of the oblast, city and rayon party organizations and in the local party organizations. By way of providing a worthy reception for the 26th CPSU Congress, the party obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, the local party organizations and the Soviet, trade union and Komsomol agencies are to engage in large-scale active organizational and political work so that each collective might successfully fulfill the plans and socialist obligations of both the final year and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole and a good foundation might be created for the steadfast work of the republic's national economy in 1981, the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The preparation for the forthcoming congress should be a review of the forces of the party organizations, a mighty lever in vitalizing labor and political activity among the communists and non-party people and an inspiring stimulus for developing widespread socialist competition and for subsequently increasing the efficiency of production and the quality of work in all sectors of the economy and improving the final results of economic activity.

The party, Soviet and economic agencies and the trade union and Komsomol organizations of the republic must concentrate their attention on increasing the growth rate of production and the productivity of labor, on accelerating scientific and technical progress, guaranteeing work without lagging enterprises and consequently achieving a policy of economy and thrift in every place of work, on very quickly mastering the capabilities that have been introduced and on strengthening the discipline of labor and of the state.

As the result of comprehensive analysis of the situation in all units of production and administration and with consideration given to existing reserves, concrete measures are to be taken to eliminate the lag of a number of enterprises of the nonferrous metallurgy, coal, chemical, meat, milk and light industries. Special attention is to be given to improving the work of enterprises that produce consumer goods.

It should be guaranteed that the operation of railroads and other types of transport become more efficient, that the efficiency of the utilization of rolling stock be increased significantly, that its idle time and empty runs be kept to a minimum, that the plan for cargo transport be fulfilled and that passenger services be improved.

Decisive measures are to be taken to guarantee that capital investments be completely assimilated and the production projects, living quarters, general schools, professional and technical schools and preschool institutions be put into operation according to schedule. More attention is to be given to construction projects nearing completion, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, power and light industry.

In keeping with plans for a future intensification of concentration and specialization of production, a shift of production to an industrial base and an increase in the yield from the fields and the productivity of livestock, it is imperative that party, Soviet and agricultural agencies guarantee that the goals for 1980 for laying in all types of agricultural products be fulfilled and overfulfilled; this will help improve the process for supplying the population with foodstuffs. Work is to be intensified in preparing for the harvest, increasing the speed of laying in feed and building elevators, storage bins and other agricultural units. Existing successes in the production and delivery of grain to the state must be strengthened and developed.

More attention is to be given to improving medical, trade and cultural services for the population.

The obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and the local party organizations are to thoroughly prepare to conduct the election campaign, during the course of which the work in fulfilling the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress must be comprehensively analyzed, the mass of positive experience must be carefully considered and the deficiencies and omissions in the style and methods of their activities must be resolutely eliminated. Political, organizational and ideological work must be improved in every way; the selection, placement and training of personnel must be improved; and their feeling of responsibility for the task assigned them must be relentlessly heightened. The control and supervision over performance on all levels must be strengthened, and there must be a sharp reaction against occurrences of negligence, wastefulness, figure-padding and snow jobs. With these goals in mind, criticism and self-criticism must be more widely employed and the work of the people's control groups must be activated.

Party organizations, administrative boards of newspapers, television and radio and all media of mass propaganda and information must communicate to every worker the significance of the resolutions of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum. More complete and well-reasoned publicity should be given to the Leninist peace-loving course of CPSU foreign policy, which is directed at strengthening in every way possible the brotherly union of socialist states and at the support of the just struggle of nations for freedom and independence, peaceful coexistence, curtailing the arms race, preserving and developing international detente and mutually beneficial cooperation; the shady dealings of the United States and the hegemonic and great-power course of the Peking leaders and their aggressive endeavors should be resolutely exposed.

The meeting of the republic's party aktiv assures the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and the general secretary of the CPSU Communist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L.I. Brezhnev, personally that the workers of the republic will do everything to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist obligations of 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole, will mark the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party with new labor achievements and will usher in the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

LENIN'S SUPPORT OF SOVIET TURKESTAN REPUBLIC RECALLED

Tashkent **LENIN DAYRAGHI** in Crimean Tatar 3 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by P. S. Kotlar, docent at Nizami Pedagogical Institute in Tashkent: "V. I. Lenin and Soviet Turkestan"]

[Text] V. I. Lenin, the great theoretician of the nationality question, was very anxious to free the peoples of the provinces from the shackles of tsarism. Through the example of the October Revolution, Lenin showed that the proletariat, who had gained a singular victory and had taken the rudder of state government in their own hands, could bring freedom and national independence to the peoples of Turkestan.

Lenin thought that the most important obligations of the party and Soviet government were to give true national equality to the peoples of the eastern regions of the country, to restore their economy and cultural life, and to attract these peoples to the construction of a socialist state.

Lenin devoted special attention to Turkestan. During a conversation about Turkestan with N. N. Narimanov, the noted revolutionary figure, Vladimir Il'ich emphasized that this republic would be the gateway to the East, that every event taking place there would be reflected in neighboring states, and that the peoples of oppressed colonial countries would be awakened.

In conversations with representatives of the Turkestan Republic, Lenin stressed that the problem was to make the Soviet government as accommodating and as native as possible for the multinational peoples of Turkestan, to destroy national inequality, and to overcome completely the distrust held by Turkestan workers for Russian workers and peasants, a distrust created by many years of tsarist rule. "That is why," Lenin said, "it is necessary to raise the cultural level of the popular masses and to attract them to the construction of a Soviet state."

V. I. Lenin was a teacher to the young communists of Turkestan. He stressed that it was necessary to undergo a period of long and secret struggle on two fronts against Great Russian chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism in order to develop communist organizations in the national republics.

V. I. Lenin often spoke about the necessity of devoting attention to nationalities. He explained: "Our experience has instilled a strong conviction in us that devoting a great deal of attention to the interests of the individual nationalities will produce a lack of conflict, and will destroy not only distrust but also the lack of understanding of each other." (V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, vol 39, p 270.)

V. I. Lenin taught that communists had to deal with problems using methods relevant to the special characteristics of these republics in order to thoroughly solidify socialism in the national republics.

At the Second All-Russian Congress of Communist Organizations of Eastern Peoples that took place in November 1919, V. I. Lenin said the following: "First of all, there is a problem facing you which does not confront communists anywhere else in the world. You must work in conditions which did not exist in Europe where general communist theory and practice were established, and you must make this theory and practice work in situations where the basic masses are peasants. You must deal with the problem of struggling not only against capitalism but also against conditions left over from the Middle Ages." (V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, vol 39, p 270.)

In the years when Soviet Turkestan was besieged by the enemy, V. I. Lenin provided, in addition to military aid, support for the speedy elevation of economic life in Turkestan. In 1918, despite the many difficulties facing the country of Soviets, V. I. Lenin signed the decree of the RSFSR Sovnarkom "concerning the appropriation of 90 million rubles for irrigation works in Turkestan and for the organization of these works." As a result of this decree, the irrigation of thousands of hectares of land in the Mirzacho'l and the Ferghana oblasts was realized. V. I. Lenin who fostered a strong public enthusiasm for the development of irrigation works in Turkestan, assigned the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the National Economy to send a train loaded with irrigation equipment to Turkestan. In September of 1918, the Central Turkestan Ministry was formed in Moscow. This institution, created through the efforts of comrade Sverdlov, chairman of the All-Union Central Executive Committee of the RSFSR, had to deal in Moscow with all problems related to the life of the Turkestan Republic.

This institution had a small budget, but accomplished great and important deeds. A construction and industry department was organized within it. This department was charged with the tasks of planning construction projects in the Turkestan Republic and supplying its industry, agriculture and transportation with equipment and construction materials. In the spring of 1918, Moscow supply organizations received a program from Lenin concerning meeting the material needs of Turkestan. The Foodstuffs Commissariat of the RSFSR provided 20 million rubles to purchase provisions for Turkestan. Trains loaded with large amounts of military and medical goods and foodstuffs were dispatched from Moscow to Turkestan.

The country needed cotton. Turkestan, which was cut off from central Russia during the Civil War, had a 2 year supply. On 25 May 1920, M. V.

Prunze sent a report to V. I. Lenin concerning the problems of the local administrative center in shipping cotton.

Vladimir Il'ich, despite time constraints, reviewed the situation in Turkestan and took steps to create a commission for Turkestan affairs. On 8 October 1919, he signed a decree of the RSFSR Sovnarkom and the All-Union Executive Committee concerning the Turkestan Commission. The All-Union Central Executive Committee designated the tasks of the commission as follows: to free the Turkestan peoples from their shackles, to eliminate the various kinds of inequality, and to put an end to the superiority of one national group over another. These form the basis of the entire policy of the Soviet government. After taking these important steps, V. I. Lenin addressed Turkestan communists by letter: "Comrades! Please permit me to address you not as the chairman of the Sovnarkom and the Defense Soviet, but as a party member. On behalf of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, I now embrace the creation of true ties with the peoples of Turkestan. There is universal enthusiasm for these ties. The ties of the Soviet worker-peasant republic to weak and oppressed peoples will have practical consequences for thousands and millions of people and for colonies throughout Asia and the world." (V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, vol 39, p 303.) For many years, Turkestan communists accepted the genius' letter as a political credo.

In 1920, a great blow was struck against the counterrevolutionary forces in Turkestan. On 22 February, M. V. Prunze, acting on V. I. Lenin's assignment, reached Tashkent with elements of the Turkestan Front army. He mandated that, from then on, the most important task of the workers of the republic must be to transform the entire territory of Turkestan into a labor factory. In a short time, they must restore industries which produce goods, and within a year at the most, turn out tools for farmers, iron, clothes, and shoes.

In 1921, dozens of trains loaded with foodstuffs, clothes, and farming tools, were sent off to Turkestan.

The problem of installing a permanent irrigation system stood at the center of V. I. Lenin's attention. In 1921, the Central Committee of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party] sent a group of irrigation workers to Turkestan under the leadership of the experienced party worker E. Kadomtsev. E. Kadomtsev was charged with the task of heading the water economy of the Turkestan Republic. That same year, three more trains loaded with equipment for constructing an irrigation system were sent to Turkestan. Over 4 years (1921-1924), the RSFSR government appropriated more than 10 million rubles for the purpose of putting destroyed irrigation works back into operation and building new ones. This aid made it possible within a short time to irrigate more than 500,000 hectares of land.

Before the Great October victory, it was possible to say that the Turkestan population was entirely illiterate, and that it was necessary to carry out the large task of cultural enlightenment on their behalf. The

great internationalist, V. I. Lenin, relied on the partiality of the non-Russian peoples of our country for the Russian language. Vladimir Il'ich, who had thoroughly studied the question of the development and enrichment of national languages, considered that learning the Russian language was a powerful instrument of international discussion, of solidifying the friendship of the peoples of Russia, and of familiarizing them with the richness of Russian, as well as of world, culture. In the first years of the Soviet government, despite many difficulties, the number of schools in Turkestan increased considerably. Courses and schools for training teachers were brought into being. TurkTalK [Turkestan Central Executive Committee] approved a resolution concerning the abolition of illiteracy among 16 to 40 year olds. The desire of the liberated people to acquire knowledge was tremendous.

The Turkestan Commission, while executing Lenin's assignment to solidify the party organization in Turkestan, also carried out the task of creating a Turkestan Communist Party. From 20 to 27 January 1920, the 5th Regional Conference of the United Communist Party of Turkestan met in Tashkent. At this conference, the regional committee of the RKP(b) and the Muslim Bureau of the RKP(b) were united. During the conference, members of the Turkestan Commission told republic communists, who had led the heroic struggle for 2 years against internal and external enemies of Turkestan workers, about events in Russia and about the tasks which V. I. Lenin had laid before the Turkestan Commission.

V. V. Kuibyshev, in a congratulatory speech at the conference on 25 January 1920, spoke about the great importance which V. I. Lenin attached to attracting representatives of the local population to work in the soviet and party organs of the republic.

The cultural revolution is closely linked to the name of V. I. Lenin. In a speech delivered at the Second All-Russian Congress of Political Educators, V. I. Lenin said: "After solving the greatest problem, that of political change, there are other problems facing us. The problem of raising the level of culture is one of the most important of these." (V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, vol 44, p 168.) At the beginning of 1918, Vladimir Il'ich charged the People's Education Commissariat with the task of establishing a university in Tashkent--the first school of higher education in Central Asia. On 7 September 1920, at an assembly of the RSFSR Soviet of People's Commissars chaired by V. I. Lenin, the project of the Sovnarkom decree concerning the opening of a university in Tashkent was discussed. The genius actively participated in this discussion and expressed concern over the problems of professors and equipment. That same day V. I. Lenin signed the decree of the RSFSR Sovnarkom concerning the establishment of a university.

During the desperate days of the Civil War, V. I. Lenin called for the protection and preservation of our country's historical monuments. Upon learning that the historical and architectural monuments in Samarkand

were in need of repair, V. I. Lenin quickly proposed that money be appropriated for the restoration of these monuments.

V. I. Lenin frequently called for awakening Eastern women to a liberated life and attracting them to the work of Soviet construction. In a letter to Central Asian working and peasant class women in February 1927, N. K. Krupskaya told about one such incident. In 1921, Muslim women from distant regions, especially from the Turkestan Republic, came to Moscow (for a conference of Eastern women which was to be held there). "One day," N. K. Krupskaya wrote, "they encountered comrade Lenin on the street. They went over and gathered around him, and began to complain and speak about various matters. Comrade Lenin also got very excited. Later on, we went to the Kremlin. On the way, he said: 'These most oppressed of the oppressed are being raised to a life of awareness. The workers are gaining an absolute victory now....'"

The Communist Party gradually laid the foundation of brotherly friendship and mutual good will among the peoples of Central Asia and all the other peoples of our fatherland. Gradually, the national awareness and cultural level of Central Asian peoples grew, and their restored economy flourished.

9439

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES FIVE-YEAR PLAN SHORTCOMINGS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by A. Voytovich and M. Odinetz, correspondents for PRAVDA entitled: "Firm Determination")

[Excerpts] Our primary purpose is to put our reserves into operation in order to successfully complete our assignments for the five-year plan and achieve impressive results during the precongress special effort. This is what was discussed at the meeting of the party aktiv of the Ukraine, which took place yesterday. It discussed the results of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's party organizations in implementing its decisions and the instructions given by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in worthily greeting the 26th party congress.

It was noted in the report and the speeches that all socio-political life of the republic during the forthcoming period will be determined by the preparations for the congress. It is the urgent task of the party organizations to broadly interpret for the workers the content and significance of the decisions taken by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tenets and conclusions contained in the report given by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and to use the preparation for the congress as a powerful mobilizational tool for prompting an increase in the political and labor activity of both communists and non-party members. It is essential to intensify all ideological, educational, and mass political work for publicizing the achievements of the Soviet people in building communism and in the domestic and foreign policies of our party.

In the republic and throughout the country vast work has been done during the years of the five-year plan on fulfilling the socio-economic program worked out by the 25th CPSU Congress. A significant increase in production has been realized, and its qualitative indicators have improved. Our industrial base has been strengthened. The volume of our industrial production has significantly grown: according to preliminary data it will have increased by more than R124 billion during this five-year plan, as compared with the 9th.

The socialist commitments which the republic's workers made since the 21st party congress envisioned the realization of not less than \$4 billion worth of industrial production in excess of the plan during this five-year plan. This frontier was reached ahead of time. During five months of this year production totalling \$629 million has been realized; our commitment for the year is \$915 million. A large amount of capital construction has also been completed. In four years \$74.5 billion worth of capital investment has been mobilized. More than 1,600 major facilities and plants outfitted with modern equipment and the latest technology have joined the ranks. Despite extremely unfavorable weather in 1975 and 1976 the average yearly bulk agricultural production in the public sector rose by 12.5 percent, compared to the 9th Five-Year Plan. A broad complex of measures designed to improve the living standard of the workers has been implemented.

While noting what has been accomplished, the participants at the conference concentrated primarily on determining the reserves to be used in order to successfully carry out their assignments in the final year of the five-year plan. It was primarily the further improvement of production efficiency and of work quality that were discussed.

The speakers stated that fuller satisfaction of the needs of the economy for fuel and energy is of decisive significance in fulfilling the plan and their commitments. Unfortunately, the Ministry for the Coal Industry of the USSR has still not seen to it that this task is carried out with the proper sense of urgency. The experience of leading workers in this branch of industry is still being extended slowly.

The protracted lag present in a number of ferrous metal concerns has already been noted several times. However, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy (minister--Ia. P. Kulikov) has not yet eliminated serious deficiencies in the work of the Dnepropetrovskiy Metal Plant in Dneprovskiy Rayon, the Kirov Plant in Makayevka, and the Krivoy Rog Steel Plant. Certain concerns in the mining industry have permitted their indebtedness to accumulate, which affects the way in which metal plants are provided with treated raw materials.

In providing for the fulfillment of the plans in the final year of the five-year plan much depends on the state of affairs in the transportation industry. The work done by the transportation organizations has improved somewhat as a result of the measures adopted lately. However, the situation regarding shipping--particularly of coal, iron ore and building materials--still remains tense. Additional efforts are needed here, directed first of all at the further strengthening of discipline and the efficient use of transportation assets. It is important that the initiative of the Odessa transportation workers in efficiently using freight cars be more broadly developed. On the Odessa railroad alone, extending it permitted more than two million additional tons of freight to be shipped in a half year without increasing the stock of freight cars.

One of our central and key tasks in the final stage of the five-year plan is to provide for the timely introduction of primary facilities into operation, particularly in the leading branches of industry. In five months of this year all the facilities of first-rate national importance planned for this period were introduced. The plans for work on facilities involved with the raw materials base are being fulfilled. However, the construction of a number of important facilities is still being carried out unsatisfactorily.

The Ministry for Construction of Heavy Industrial Establishments and the USSR Ministry for Industrial Construction (ministers--G. K. Lubenets and V. D. Arashkovich) were criticized at the meeting. In Kirovogradskaya Oblast, for example, seven facilities of first-rate importance are being built, three of which were carried over from last year. Nonetheless, except for the Novoukrainskiy Grain Products Conglomerate the plans for their construction are not being fulfilled. At the same time work is exceeding that called for by the plan in the construction of several second-priority facilities. In this connection serious claims were made also against the secretaries of the Kirovogradskiy party obkom, M. M. Kobyl'chak and L. P. Kibets.

In preparing to worthily greet the party congress the collectives at a number of concerns--in particular the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building and Zaporozh'e Transformer Production Associations, the "Red Excavator" plant in Kiev, the Frunze Machine Building Production Association in Sumy--made commitments to supply equipment ahead of time to primary construction sites. The meeting of the aktiv supported this valuable initiative.

In dwelling on the tasks that confront agriculture the speakers said that it was and remains most important to increase the production of goods and to improve the supply of foodstuffs to the populace and of raw material to industry. The republic's kolkhos and sovkhoz farmhands sowed their spring crops in an organized way despite unfavorable weather and now are making every effort to tend their crops in a timely way and with high quality, and to minimize the negative consequences of a late spring. The winter and spring cereal crops are, in the opinion of specialists, in good and satisfactory condition. The harvesting of winter barley has begun in the south. The task is now that of conducting the harvest and the state grain requisition in an organized way, without losing time. Much work is being done on the farms to increase fodder. "Now," it was stated at the meeting, "we must skillfully use an adequate amount of green fodder in order to achieve a significant increase in milk production and cattle weight and to make up for omissions during the first half of the year, following a difficult winter period."

The tasks which are to be carried out in the precongress period strengthen even more the significance of organization and precision in the work of all management bodies. The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party has checked on the state of executive discipline in a number of ministries and departments of the republic. It was revealed that much had been done lately to increase their efficiency. However, in several ministries of the republic measures to improve the economic mechanism are still being implemented slowly.

It is the duty of party, soviet, and economic organs, and of all managers to steadily improve the style and methods of their work, to tighten control, and to promptly and sharply react to instances of mismanagement and other deficiencies.

The meeting of the aktiv recognized that the careful preparation for and conduct of the report and election campaign that precedes the 26th CPSU Congress is a most important task for party committees and primary organizations.

We must make full use of the mobilizational force of socialist competition. The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party adopted a resolution on the patriotic initiatives of the workers of the republic in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and approved of the valuable beginnings made by many labor collectives and leading production workers. It is a matter of honor for party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations to take care that the labor initiative be further broadened and that the experience of the best workers become the property of each collective.

The resolution adopted by the meeting expressed the unanimous determination of the communists and workers of the Ukraine to make every effort to successfully complete the five-year plan and to worthily greet the 26th congress of our Leninist party.

9610
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

PROBLEMS WITH BELORUSSIAN FAMILIES, MARITAL RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII in Russian No 7, Jul 80 pp 69-75

[Article by Professor N. Yurkevich, doctor of jurisprudence, entitled "The Moral Bases for a Refined Family Life"]

[Text] As the nucleus of our society, each Soviet family is urged to contribute to the creation of a material and technical base for communism, the improvement of socialist social relations and the development of the new man. In order to perform these tasks successfully, the family must correctly mold and continually improve relationships between its members and develop worthy Soviet citizens and active builders of communism.

Refined relationships between husband and wife, between parents and children and among other members of the family presupposes that these relationships be "understood" and that their content satisfies the demands of contemporary science regarding man and the family. Of course, refined relationships within the family are impossible unless the laws of beauty are also observed. One must be familiar with and observe family etiquette and constantly think about the aesthetics of family life. The educational refinement of the parents and the family as a whole should provide a many-sided and harmonious development of family members.

The moral principles and norms of a well-developed socialism that operate within the family comprise the bases for a refined family life. We are talking here in particular about the principles of the freedom and equality of the man and woman in the family; collectivism; the harmonious combination of the interests of society, the family and the personality; the planning of the development of the family and its members, and every possible way to defend the interests of mother and children.

One of the most important elements of the moral foundation of a marriage is love. Domestic relationships also bind husband and wife together. An improvement of spiritual, physical and domestic relationships between husband and wife are extremely significant in the consolidation of the family. Unfortunately, facts show that all is not well with us in this respect. According to data both for Belorussia and for the country as a whole, in 1979 there was one divorce registration for every three to four marriage

registrations. More than 20 percent of those who record their marriage immediately fall into the unsuccessful category and hurry to file for divorce. This shows how urgent it is to strengthen the family.

Let's look at spiritual relationships. The vitality of married life is manifested in particular in an uninterrupted dialogue between husband and wife and in an exchange of thoughts (information) and emotions. An essential condition for the favorable conduct of such an exchange is a clear-cut system of well-assimilated moral norms. An improvement of the spiritual relationships assumes an increase in the refinement of the communications. Marital communication is one of the areas of the self-realization of the personality. It has no equal as far as the depth and closeness of mental and emotional contacts are concerned. These contacts satisfy the demand of each partner for their spiritual unity. They are brought about in a setting of mutual and moral support. While leaning on one another the husband and wife become more confident of their own strengths, which makes it possible for them to act more effectively not only within the family but outside of it as well. During the course of such contacts the couple particularly manifests their ability to empathize with one another and organize joint efforts to satisfy all family needs. It is important to note that a high degree of spiritual communication can be seen in the overwhelming majority of existing families.

The moral basis for refined spiritual communications between husband and wife is above all a regard for one's partner as someone equal to oneself. More precisely, the marriage partner must be recognized on the one hand as a person different from oneself who has his own needs and interests, and on the other, as a person equal to oneself, i.e. deserving that same respect and same evaluation that you deserve (that is, of course, if you yourself respect the man and citizen within you).

If these principles of equality are violated, the husband and wife are, as it were, on different levels. One considers oneself better, more intelligent and more worthy than one's partner and therefore looks down upon the latter. This position distorts the entire structure of the communications. The "dominant one" deigns to lend only "half an ear" to the other, may be distracted at any point during the conversation or may cut it off altogether. In speaking, that partner is not concerned about being understood correctly and admits careless, diffuse expressions. The opinion of this person about the spouse's ability to carry on a conversation is usually negative. All of this runs counter to refined communications.

Communications between a husband and wife who consider themselves equal and respect one another usually ensure a mutual understanding and therefore give them satisfaction and bring them closer together. During the course of such communications the husband and wife improve themselves and their ability to cooperate with other people. And the decisions that they make as the result of a calm and comprehensive discussion of related questions turn out, as a rule, to be valid. By way of contrast, communications "from above" always carry the danger that the partners will not understand one

another. Such communications abound in conflicts and therefore deform and destroy the personalities of the husband and wife. Decisions which are often made here "to spite" one another turn out to be insufficiently thought out. Of course, such communications cannot bring a feeling of satisfaction. They do not bring a couple closer together but, on the contrary, draw them further apart.

Each of us would like to have a family that is free from all annoyances, a family haven where one can peacefully rest, gather one's strength, raise the children, education oneself etc. The data of sociological research indicates that the overwhelming majority of our families have fulfilled this desire. Thus, 72.8 percent of those interviewed at the Minsk Worsted Combine and 78 percent of those interviewed at GPZ (State Bearing Plant or Glass Processing Plant) -11 replied that they and their spouses usually had the same opinion on questions of family life. Families where prolonged arguments or quarrels over trifles never occur or occur only rarely comprise up to 80 percent of the total number of those interviewed. There are even more families (90-95 percent) where quarrels on serious grounds and scandals do not occur. However, unfortunately there are also those where husband and wife engage in verbal combat and mentally traumatize each other.

It is sometimes maintained that in the age of scientific and technical revolution the source of family conflicts lies in the area of strained production relations. According to such an approach aggression in the family is viewed as a consequence of a stress situation that arose for the husband (or wife) at work. This actually happens quite frequently. In particular, a stress situation can occur as a result of conflicts with managers or comrades at production collectives. However, no less frequently stresses are born or intensified because of an unhealthy moral and psychological climate in the family itself. New annoyances, grudges and reproaches await a person at home. For example, without hearing out her husband's complaint about a conflict with his manager, a wife might gloatingly announce: "I told you: don't jump in with your criticism. You didn't listen, and that's what you get. Next time you'll be smarter!" Stress conditions are piled one on top of the other, they accumulate, and the probability of a confrontation increases sharply.

The following question arises in connection with this: do a husband and wife have the right to share their problems with each other? Doesn't each spouse have the responsibility of shielding the partner from any unpleasantness? No. A mutual spiritual life presupposes the joint experiencing of all possible emotional states. Refined communications demand only that there be a sense of moderation. One can not constantly be transferring all of one's emotional upsets to the shoulders of one's husband or wife. Uninterrupted whimpering and a demonstration of one's complete helplessness are especially intolerable. As a matter of fact, in such cases the husband (or wife) abdicates the role of adult and becomes just another child in the family, which gives rise to new problems. The best way to prevent the

destractive influence of emotional tension on the relations between husband and wife is to control it.

In speaking about strengthening the family and improving relations between husband and wife, one must not ignore the physical side of married life either. Unpleasant experiences and conflicts between husband and wife quite frequently arise with respect to this. Sexologists of almost every country of the world say with alarm that the majority of married couples are ignorant about their intimate life and that there is much that is outdated, false and long since disclaimed by science in people's views on physical love.

In order to eliminate the ignorance and insufficient refinement in this area, appropriate knowledge must be disseminated. It is surprising that up to the present time little attention has been given to the science of love, that science the mastery of which is capable of making family relations much more harmonious and stable and making husband and wife happy. Even people with a higher education receive almost no information on this science during their 16-15 years of study in school and in the VUZ.

At the same time one must remember that this is not just a matter of assimilating knowledge. Above all, harmony in marriage requires that there be a proper moral and emotional attitude toward ones partner. K. Marx wrote that by the type of attitude that a man has toward a woman one can judge "to what extent the need of a human being has become the need for a human being, i.e. to what extent another human being as a human being has become a need for him and to what extent he himself in his most individualistic being is in addition to this a social creature." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "From the Early Works," Moscow, 1956, p 587).

Whether or not a human being has already become a "social creature" is manifested with special clarity in the area of his intimate relations. Here each of the partners automatically bares himself before the other in both the literal and figurative sense of the word. Some look upon their partner as equal to themselves and just as (or perhaps even more) deserving of joy and happiness. Such a relationship assumes a respect for the personality and worth of the partner, a capability of understanding the specific nature of his needs and an ability not only to "develop a feeling for" his emotional state but to actively respond to it as well. Others, however, see the partner only as a tool for satisfying their own needs, a unique article of consumption. In such cases there can be no question of respect for the partner, and the world of his feelings and experiences is openly ignored.

One cannot be too hasty to draw conclusions from the fact that there is enough satisfaction with the intimate aspect of married life, even if this dissatisfaction cannot be eliminated. Marriage is polifunctional. It is a form within the framework of which not one but a number of basic human needs are satisfied, and therefore it is always useful to compare the gains and losses connected with divorce. It might turn out that the gains are

doubtful (who knows how relations with a new partner will be, or even whether this new partner will materialize at all?); but the massive losses are certain. One must also not ignore the interests of the other side, the children from the marriage. An honorable person cannot build his own happiness on the unhappiness of others.

The domestic relations between husband and wife are very significant in strengthening the Soviet family. It is precisely through these relations that the important cultural, moral and legal problem of eliminating the vestiges of the intrafamily inequality of the woman as compared to the man is resolved. The equality of rights acquires a truly socialist character only to the degree that there is a corresponding equality of responsibilities.

It is well known that at the present time women are much more involved in householdwork than men are. Such an unjust distribution of intrafamily responsibilities not only goes against our morals and the essence of our system but also has a destructive influence on the family. There are reasons to assume that the growing conflict in the family and the growth of the divorce rate can be explained primarily by precisely this factor. (As a study of marriage dissolutions in the republic for 1976 has shown, two-thirds of them were initiated by women.)

The wife who is overloaded with housework and the free husband who at times does not know where to go after work are two sides of the same coin. Under such conditions the husband and the wife are truly incapable of successfully cooperating in the interests of the family. A further increase in the number of marriages based on the complete equality of husband and wife--an equality not only of rights but also of responsibilities--is an extremely important condition for the strengthening of the family.

As has already been mentioned above, an improvement in the relations between husband and wife also means that there will be an improvement in their personal qualities. The personality of a human being is formed as the result of influence from the immediate environment on the one hand and from goal-oriented training on the other.

Exactly which traits should be developed, let's say, among young married couples? First and foremost, those which are essential for successful cooperation in any group or any collective. After all, a family is also a collective. Above all, we are talking about fidelity, diligence, modesty, integrity and thoughtfulness. These traits are essential for both husband and wife. It is from them that reliability is formed. Only people who can always be counted upon and will not let you down can be good husbands or wives.

The constant development and uninterrupted moral and cultural betterment of married couples are possible if they consciously set fixed goals for themselves and plan how to achieve them. A family, just as any other collective, must have both short-range and long-range plans. This means plans that are

geared to the interests of the couple itself, the family and society. In particular, these plans provide for the training and professional, cultural and moral growth of each of the marriage partners.

The family "reproduces" itself in its children, not only physically but also spiritually. Usually the character of the personality, the relationship of a person to members of the opposite sex, to his elders and to society as well as his moral traits in many respects repeat the corresponding elements of the structure of the family in which the person grew and was raised. One of the most important characteristics of family training under socialism is that whereas it is individualistic and specific in form, it is highly social in its essence. It bears the imprint of that organic unity of personal and public interests that is characteristic of all of socialist society.

The role of the family and of the mother and father in it in raising the next generation can scarcely be exaggerated. The family division of the sociology laboratory of BSU [Belorussian State University] named V.I. Lenin recently conducted research during which three groups of adolescents were interviewed: a control group (students from upper-level classes of Minsk secondary schools with no essential deviations from the norm in their behavior), a group of hard-to-handle adolescents and a group of law violators. The results showed that the type of behavior of a given adolescent, i.e. the group to which he belonged, was directly related to the family in no less than 80 percent of the cases. The educational refinement of the parents includes a refined behavior on the part of the father and mother on the one hand and a refined goal-oriented training on the other. In the beginning all children think of their mother as their model. She satisfies the basic needs of the child, including the need for love, and therefore she is "the ultimate" for him. As the needs of the child become more complex and his circle of contacts expands, the circle of persons from whom he can choose his ideal also becomes wider. Herein lies the explanation for the fact that with time children more and more rarely look upon their parents as a model to imitate. Nevertheless, research conducted in Grodno and the Grodnenskaya Oblast in 1979 showed that 24 percent of adolescents consider one or both parents to be a standard for them. Of course, only cases of a conscious desire to become like one of the parents could be noted during the investigation. However, there is no doubt that the example of parental behavior, which is perceptible from day to day over the course of many years, influences the formation of the adolescent personality to one degree or another in other cases as well.

It goes without saying that imitating one's parents makes a worthy citizen from an adolescent only if the parents themselves are worth of imitation and if they really are model personalities. This means, in particular, that children should constantly see their parents cooperating with one another in the interests of the family and respecting one another. The failure of one of them to fulfill his part of the intrafamily responsibilities or an egoistic or otherwise unworthy conduct produces a model that should be replaced.

A refined goal-oriented training presupposes the ability to correctly set educational goals and to plan and carry out the training. One can maintain that about the most serious defect of parents as teachers is their "pedagogical nearsightedness." Parents often lack long-range thinking and do not clearly imagine how they would like their child to be when he becomes an adult. At present parents also, as a rule, present their children with demands that are not too well defined. Usually they want the children to do well in their studies and be obedient.

But this is clearly not enough. "What would you say about an architect who, when laying the foundation for a new building, could not answer your question as to what he wanted to build..." asked K.D. Ushinskiy. "You should also say the same thing about a teacher who cannot clearly and precisely define the goals of his or her teaching."

From a child should grow a patriot and internationalist, a good worker and a public-spirited person, a family person and a friend. Each of these roles, in turn, has its own, so to speak, components. As a family member, for example, the little girl will become a wife and mother. The wife is a conversation companion and counsellor for the husband, the loved one and housekeeper. Knowledge, skill, volition and the readiness to observe the moral and legal norms are necessary for the realization of any role. Can a child attain much of all of this if he or she is required only to be obedient and receive good marks in school?

The responsibility of the family for the emotional and moral development of the child is extremely great. Here omissions often lead to educational losses that are very difficult and sometimes even impossible to make up.

In our country constant attention is devoted to raising the moral and cultural level of the Soviet family and to further developing a scientifically based system of measures aimed at creating even more favorable conditions for the successful fulfillment of those functions inherent in it. Thus the decree of the KPB [Belorussian Communist Party] Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organization of the City of Novopolotsk Regarding the Ideological and Moral Training of the Workers in Light of the Demands of the 24th CPSU Congress" speaks about the necessity of paying special attention to young families, of working to raise their cultural level and guarantee their spiritual interests and needs, of teaching correctly and of molding family relations in a beautiful way.

The moral and cultural level of the family can be influenced with the help of the following: a) education and training, b) the correct settlement of conflicts, c) counselling in difficult situations and d) the punishment of those guilty of unethical and anti-legal conduct.

An effective means of raising the moral and cultural level of family relations is through lectures and discussions. During the past school year 613 pedagogical universities for parents and 1,781 branches of these universities were operating in the republic. They had an enrollment of over

400 thousand. About 60 thousand lectures were given. But here the question of the quality of the lectures being given continues to be vital. In addition to this, lectures on marriage and the family are not given as often as people would like. There are no appropriate textbooks at the present time.

An analysis of the media for mass information and propaganda shows that in recent years they have been turning more and more often to family problems. But there are still few such publications and radio and television broadcasts. As a rule they are lacking in depth and organization. Meanwhile it is already time to switch to carefully planned series of, for example, articles capable of providing the reader with more or less complete information on related questions.

Statistics show that the number of divorces is growing. For example, in 1979 there were 28.6 registrations for divorce in the republic (42.6 in Minsk) for every 100 marriage registrations. As a rule the break-up of the family is to a greater or lesser degree the consequence of amoral behavior on the part of one or both marriage partners. It is perfectly clear that party, komsomol and trade union organizations must examine the personal affairs of their members in such cases and take strict punitive measures. However, experience shows that even party organizations often neglect to carry out this responsibility or they carry it out in form only.

Of course, in addition to an increase in the feeling of responsibility for the family and training the children, there must be counselling for the parent couples and help for them in difficult situations. This help may be given at the level of advice for experienced people as well as at the level of professional and scientific counselling. Unfortunately, this factor for influencing the level of the morality and refinement of family relations is poorly utilized. By way of example, there is only one counselling service for family and marriage problems for the entire republic (in Minsk) and it provides primarily medical assistance since it was created under the auspices of the BSSR Ministry of Health.

There are also great untapped reserves in the area of competent settlements of family conflicts by the courts on an up-to-date scientific level. In particular, decisions in divorce cases are too often made on the basis of clearly insufficient information. The courts often evade the question about the reasons for a divorce. Whereas, for example, of the divorce cases in Minsk in 1965 that we studied 4.3 percent contained no indication by the court as to the reasons for the break-up of the family, in 1966, 18.8 percent of the decisions fell into this category and in 1975, 23.4 percent did. The situation has not changed significantly since then. To summarize the courts rarely take active measures to reconcile a couple. Nor do the courts always exert a positive, preventative influence on the divorce standards in their particular areas or encourage couples to regard the family more seriously.

During the subsequent development of our country when the level of national well-being and culture will be constantly rising, family ties must also become stronger. The socialist family always has been and will be the source of new, higher values, the most important of which is the training of the man of the communist future.

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN PEOPLES CONTROL GROUPS EMPHASIZE ENERGY CONSERVATION

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 9 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by P. Novik, chairman of the Gomel' Oblast People's Control Committee: "Common Concern"]

[Text] The role of peoples' control organizations in the economic use of material and energy resources is very great. This includes decreasing the metal consumption of production; using cheaper types of raw materials, processing them fully and completely; and carefully consuming fuel, electric and heat energy.

The "scouts" of the Gomel' region (there are more than 62,000 of them in its oblast) have done much in this direction.

In one of the latest inspections for the economic use of fuel and energy resources, more than 9,000 people participated. Several deficiencies in the use of fuel and electric-power resources were discovered. At the production association of "Gidroavtomatika", for example, the operating parameters card for working the boilers was missing. The enamel furnaces were not working under full load. At the Gomel' Fat Combine the schedule for defrosting the freezer rooms was violated. Such unforgivable wastefulness led to huge losses of electric power.

Those guilty of wastefulness received severe reprimands. Shortly afterward the peoples controllers returned to the problem. Secondary inspections showed that the earlier deficiencies were not repeated.

The scouts of the cities of Gomel', Rechyt'sa, Mozyr', Kalinkovich and of Buda-Kashalevskiy, Dobrushskiy and Braginskoy rayons showed themselves to be particularly resourceful managers. Citizen activists of the production association "Gomel'mash" worked especially fruitfully. They carried out inspections and checks regularly, warning of possible deficiencies and dealing mercilessly with facts of indifference and wastefulness. Thanks to their tireless searches, high activity and principles, last year the collective of the enterprise saved 5.5 million kWt of electric power; 8,540 gigacalories

of heat energy; and 1,985 tons of conventional fuel. The citizen activists of the "Gomelprambud" association saved during the same time 590,000 rubles in expenditures for material, fuel and energy resources.

Mass inspections took place at state and collective farms and at agro-technical organizations for the efficient use of fuels and lubricants. It turned out that unforgivable negligence was permitted here. Take the district Petroleum Base, for example. Of four refueling pumps, two turned out to be unsuitable for use. Petroleum products flowed out "right up to the brim."

An unpleasant picture came to view at the kolkhoz "Road to Communism" in Zhlobinskiy Rayon and "Imeni Chkalava" in Dobrushskiy Rayon. For some reason containers of petroleum products were left open, and the valves did not work. Machine operators refueled equipment by hand, which led to great losses.

The results of the inspections were discussed at collectives, at session of peoples' control committees of kolkhoz directorates, at production councils of sovkhoz and agrotechnical organization managers. The proper measures were undertaken for planning, storing and using petroleum products. More attention began to be paid to the technical servicing of equipment, to material incentives to encourage machine operators to use petroleum products carefully. On the initiative of the Gomel' raykom of peoples' control, for example, 12 standard refueling stations were built at rayon state and collective farms, which provided an additional 97 distribution pumps. The measures adopted have already had a significant effect.

The peoples' controllers of the oblast have greeted with great enthusiasm the news about the calling of the 26th CPSU Congress and the unveiling of a nationwide competition for a worthy meeting of that remarkable date in the life of our party and the whole country. They have decided to commemorate the preparations for the forum of communists with an intensified labor effort and with new, fruitful achievements in the efficient use of raw materials, supplies, all types of fuels, and heat and electric power. The struggle for economy and thrift has become one of the main directions in the work of the multi-thousand detachments of scouts of the Gomel' region.

ENERGY OF THE EKIBASTUZ FUEL COMPLEX: PARTY OVERVIEW

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by B. Isayev, First Secretary of the Pavlodar Oblast Committee Communist Party of Kazakhstan: "Energy of Ekibastuz"]

[Text] The Central Committee CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers in the spring of 1977 issued a decree entitled "On Creation of the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex and Construction of a Direct Current 1500-KV Ekibastuz-Center Power Line." This decree laid out specific tasks for 1977-1990, including development of large coal mines, major thermal electric power stations, d-c and a-c electric power lines, and facilities in the production base of construction and installation organizations. Provision is also made for the construction of living quarters, a Palace of Culture, sports complex and other facilities for the residents of Ekibastuz.

In short, an enormous volume of work was provided for. Major construction organizations were created in Pavlodarskaya Oblast for carrying out these tasks. In a relatively short time they gathered force. During the past year, for example, this involved a volume of capital investment five times greater than the level of 1976. Facilities for the production of 20 million tons of coal were introduced during the years of the Five-Year Plan. Work was completed on construction of the first power unit of the First Ekibastuz State Regional Electric Power Station, the world's largest coal facility "Bogatyr'," whose planned capacity is 50 million tons per year. It was with great satisfaction and enthusiasm that the workers of the oblast received the greetings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium USSR Supreme Soviet, congratulating them on the successful completion of construction of this most important facility of the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex.

It should be noted that its development, as provided for in the decree of the Party and government, is being carried out on a number of fronts. In addition to the major industrial facilities, housing and cultural center construction is proceeding on a large scale. In the current five-year plan 286,000 square meters of living space, schools, kindergartens, a hospital complex, trade-social center, library and building of the daytime division

of the industrial institute have been put into use. A commercial network and public eating facilities are being developed; several department stores and dining halls and cafes have been constructed. A sports complex, which will have a gymnasium and two swimming pools, is being erected, as well as a wide-screen motion picture theater and a Palace of Culture for Power Workers.

As indicated in the decree of the Central Committee CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, the industrial facilities are being constructed on the basis of progressive scientific and technical solutions. Speedy "flow production" methods are being employed in erecting the State Regional Electric Power Station and the electric power line. Highly productive equipment is being employed in coal production.

Now when we talk of the energy of the Ekibastuz, we have in mind not only the thickest of coal strata, but also enthusiasm, the creative boldness of thousands of people who are making their way down to these strata, who are renewing the steppe region. At Ekibastuz everyone knows the names of the builders, the workers of glorious deeds N. Prikhod'ko, V. Melasyov, V. Sezintsev and many others.

The proper choice and disposition of key personnel is of particular importance under the conditions prevailing in the enormous construction undertaking. Energetic, experienced specialists, capable organizers, have been sent to very important posts for Party, soviet and economic work. Two years ago the second construction administration of the "Ekibastuzshakhtostroy" Trust was lagging behind. It was mostly young people who worked here; the directors had not become accustomed to their surroundings. The administration frequently failed to adhere to the times designated for finishing up living quarters for the coal miners. We delegated the capable, high-initiative director G. Kobyl'chenko for leading the administration out of its quandry. He took up the task willingly and made rapid contact with the public organizations. With their assistance he was able to create in the administration one sector and seven Komsomol youth brigades. Experienced construction men with personal drive were named to head these and a real "combat" competition was organized. Now the administration is steadily fulfilling the plan and its name has been posted on the city Honor Roll.

Another example. The Party organization of the "Bogatyr'" mine, one of the key subdivisions of the "Ekibastuzugol'" Combine, is headed by A. Boyko. A thorough-going Communist, he established excellent supervision over activity of the administration. Recently the mine achieved a record index for the diurnal output of coal: the miners produced 140,000 tons of fuel. This was 3,000 tons greater than the planned output.

The problems involved in development of the complex are constantly under the scrutiny of the oblast committee. Recently they were thoroughly discussed at a plenary session. Approval was given to a plan of organizational-political measures. A standing commission headed by the secretary of the

oblast committee of the Party is coordinating the activity of all the organizations.

Each month the results are examined at the oblast committee with participation of the directors and secretaries of the Party organizations of the construction projects and the enterprises which are involved. Each month a report is presented by the secretary of the Ekibastuzskiy city committee of the Party and the city executive committee on the course of carrying out of measures for ensuring the finalization of work on living quarters and social-cultural facilities. Such a system for rigorous supervision will assist in increasing personal responsibility of personnel for implementing the decisions of the Party and government.

As is well known, the fate of plans is decided in work teams. Accordingly, the Party oblast committee is concerned with strengthening their Party nucleus, improving the structure of the primary organizations, upgrading their "combat readiness," and promoting the vanguard role of Communists. In comparison with the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, they have become 1,100 men stronger and the total is now 3,630 CPSU members. This is a large force.

Much was done after the 25th Party Congress. However, there are still many unused reserves, as well as different kinds of shortcomings. The principle of "flow production" construction and the established schedule, provided for in the decree of the Central Committee CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, for construction of electric power stations have not been adhered to. The reason for this is the poorly organized material-technical supply at the "Ekibastuzenergostroy" Trust, which is headed by E. Filatov. The "Ekibastuzshakhtostroy" Combine is also not fully coping with the tasks assigned it (this combine is headed by A. Fridlyand). At that combine there is not a proper level of organizational-technical leadership and there are frequent departures from work and technological discipline. The CPSU oblast committee is taking measures in order to correct this situation. However, it is not the directors of the local organizations alone who are responsible for the lag.

For example, the USSR Coal Industry Ministry has inadmissibly dragged out the time for carrying out mine planning work and work on auxiliary production facilities whose start-up was planned for 1982-1984. Until now no approval has been given for the technical plans for new productive mines -- "Vostochnyy" and "Severnyy." Completion of planning work on expansion of the plant for repair of mining-transportation equipment, on erection of a central base for the repair and technical servicing of road construction equipment, a large motor pool and a central mechanized base for material and technical supply has been postponed to 1980-1981. No effective measures have been taken for increasing the capabilities of construction organizations. An order of the USSR Coal Industry Minister dated 17 June 1977 "On Measures for Augmenting the Capabilities of the 'Irtyshtuglestroy' Trust" has not been implemented.

The cooperative delivery of construction materials and fabricated goods from the operating plants of the Power Ministry is not rhythmic, is not in the proper assortment and is incomplete, especially from Naberezhnyye Chelny, Bratsk and Verkhniy Tagil.

The oblast Party organization, all the workers in the oblast, are faced with extremely serious tasks. This year it is necessary to put into operation three power units for the State Regional Electric Power Station-1 with a total power of 1.5 million kilowatts, develop construction of the "Vostochnyy" coal mine, and finalize a great number of living quarters and social-cultural facilities. These tasks call for a profound creative search and high discipline and responsibility on the part of each worker. They require constant attention from Party, soviet and economic agencies, the maximum mobilization of the strength and energy of the workers, as well as the full use of internal reserves. Only under these conditions will it be possible to carry out the annual plan, to create a good basis for work under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and thereby worthily greet the 26th Congress CPSU.

5303

CSO: 1822

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

10/6/80

